THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1935 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 66

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Dirigible Macon Sinks at Sea

World, Stunned, Scans Plans

Italy-Ethiopia Commission

Food Staples Advance in Price

Hoover Wants People Masters

Byrd Ship Jousts Big Whale

A WORLD gone almost fully air-minded is stunned when the U. S. Navy's great dirigible Macon drops into the sea near Point Sur, Calif., and is lost. Battleships and cruisers with which the Macon is maneuvering rush to its aid and 81 of the crew of 83 are saved. The apparent collapse of the airship's stern during a squall allows radio message to be sent and life preservers to be put on by all hands. Perfect discipline is preserved. The Macon sinks, a total loss, in 250 fathoms. Commander Herbert V. Wiley, who was the sole officer to survive the wreck of the Akron off the New Jersey coast, has high praise for his men, who leave their craft in the rubber lifeboats, quickly to be picked up—But the commander is nonplussed by the loss of his beautiful $4,000,000 queen of the air.

¶ The Macon is lost just after the Washington Administration approves the building of another naval dirigible like it. The Akron crashed in a storm on April 4, 1933. Of the 150 dirigibles built in the past two generations about one half have ended in disaster. But nearly all the common hazards are believed to have been overcome. Congress is now considering appropriations for building and leasing passenger-carrying transatlantic dirigibles. Japan, which cables quick sympathy to Washington, says its faith in dirigibles is unaffected and that it would have some if it could afford them. Dr. Hugo Eckener has made several hundred trips, many across oceans and even around the world. The nations are shocked—The building and improving of great dirigibles will require calm reassessment.

¶ Ethiopia and Italy move toward an adjustment of their difficulties. Representatives of both at Addis Abeba agree on a commission to investigate the boundary situation, a neutral zone being meanwhile established. Britain and France, disturbed like other countries of Europe by Emperor Haile Selassie's brusque denial of Ethiopian attacks, advise him Ethiopia will suffer no loss of face in meeting Italy's demand for an apology and compensation for shooting its soldiers. Prospects of a war appear to diminish, but military activity in Italy continues. Rome is still sensitive over a defeat suffered at the hands of Abyssinian troops in 1896, and there is still another reason—Mussolini knows the Italian temperament likes drum-beating, with everybody turning out in uniform.

¶ American cities see food prices reach the highest mark since May, 1931. The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics announces that prices advanced 1.1 per cent on the average in the last two weeks of January. Of 42 food articles investigated, 22 went up, 11 showed no change and 9 declined. Meat, increasing 2.3 per cent, showed the greatest change. Fats and oils also advanced. Fruits and vegetables moved up very slightly. But a grand old staple ignored all fluctuation—Homely Irish potatoes remained in the same wide demand at a modest price.

¶ The National Republican Club uses the Lincoln's Birthday dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria to make pungent comments on today's political affairs. Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, says America has in essence joined the mad reversion to primitive tribalism exemplified by post-war nationalism in Europe. Col. Theodore Roosevelt calls the Washington Administration traitors to the people whose favors they seek. Former President Hoover contrasts Lincoln's passionate belief with a theory of today—Lincoln believed the people should be the masters, not the pawns, of the state.

¶ Boston listens earnestly while the Earl of Lytton discusses the situation in the Far East. The British statesman who headed the League committee that reported on the Sino-Japanese quarrel over Manchuria maintains a "judicial" attitude, but says he does not wish to see Japan come out of Manchuria, but only the Japanese soldiers come out. He believes the League was remiss in not repeating to Japan over and over again the attitude of the nations over its course—If Japan really understood how the world feels, Japan's policy might change.

¶ Admiral Richard E. Byrd's flagship Jacob Ruppert, heading from Antarctica for New Zealand, has a head-on collision with a huge whale. The great monster refuses to change his swift course and the impact comes as it rises on a swell. The whale is flipped over on his back, seemingly stunned. The Ruppert gets a terrific jar, but proceeds placidly on its way—After what Byrd and his men have been through, whale-jousting is merely a pleasant pastime.

Ethiopia Agrees to Neutral Zone; League Peace System Held at Stake

Japan Points to Italy's Action as Backing Manchurian Policy

Washington Watches

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—In State Department circles and among close observers of foreign affairs, it is recognized that the world system of collective peace-preserving is definitely at stake in the African crisis.

Already messages are being received here from Japan, saying in effect: "Well, Italy's action justifies what we did in Manchuria, doesn't it? This means that when a nation's interests are directly affected it can go ahead and take unilateral action. When a great European power, member of the League of Nations, considers punitive military measures, doesn't that give backing to our Manchurian policy—not to mention Jehol and Chahar?"

These queries, which come through press sources but are believed to be of semiofficial character, serve as a definite warning to Washington that the world system of collective protest against treaty-violation is at the sharpest crisis since September, 1932. For this reason, authorities here are watching the Ethiopian situation with unwonted interest.

Will Have Good Effect

They feel, however, that British and French protests, though informal, will have a good deal of effect in holding the Italians back. They feel too that the bristling attitude of both sides was largely for domestic effect. In Italy, periodic displays of militarism have become customary, although scarcely on this scale; and it is nothing new to hear the rattling saber of Il Duce.

In Abyssinia, State Department experts have pointed out, Emperor Haile Selassie has a serious continuing problem to control his tribal chieftains, the "Kings" who wear the lion's mane headdress in the rugged and isolated valleys of the country.

To control these tribal lords, a great national crisis—with a challenge and "insults" from a foreign country—is not without usefulness. Up to a point, experts consider that the crisis will help Emperor Haile Selassie to remain more firmly on his throne, never a very stable one amid the challenges of ambitious chieftains. The old rule that when things get hot at home it is well to arrange a foreign crisis is not without its effect on the present situation.

Italy's Imperialism

But the more significant point is felt to be Italy's long-range imperial plans in Africa, and these are felt to be the responsibility of other European powers with closely affected interest—Great Britain and France. In the final analysis, Washington believes that London, with Sir Eric Drummond its able representative at Rome, will be able to preserve a balance.

Officials who have visited Abyssinia, as well as others who have had experience of mountain fighting in Latin America, do not envy the Italian role of subjugating the fierce tribesmen of the Ethiopian hills, if events come to that sorry pass. The feeling is that with so many factors working against recklessness, a face-saving formula will ultimately be forged, and that the crisis will pass into history. But it is an open question whether the collective peace machinery at Geneva or the old-fashioned weapon of diplomatic pressure will ultimately adjust the situation.

George C. Hanson, the "trouble-shooting" American diplomat with Far-Eastern experience who was assigned to the Addis Abeba post, has to delay his departure. In the words of a Washington writer this morning:

"Except for the fact that the Ethiopians are a little weak on dentistry, Hanson would have started at once for his post." Now he will be delayed perhaps for a month.

Wide World

The Earl of Lytton

Lytton Forecasts Action by League On African Crisis

Former Viceroy of India Pleads in Boston for U. S.-British Unity

By Donovan Richardson

Chief Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"A Lytton Commission for Abyssinia?"

Quickly Lord Lytton parried the question, "Will you be called by Geneva to undertake an inquiry into Italy's quarrel with Ethiopia?" with the reply: "Certainly it is time the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Boundary Commission to Investigate Problem Stirred by Clashes

War Moves Held Up

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

ADDIS ABEBA, Ethiopia, Feb. 13—The Ethiopian and Italian Governments agreed today to the establishment of a neutral zone where hostilities recently have occurred and to appoint a boundary commission.

The agreement was reached by representatives of the two nations after several days of intensive debates.

First reports of the understanding said that a commission to be appointed would investigate the situation which has arisen between Ethiopia and Italy over the boundaries of this empire and the Italian colonies of Somaliland and Eritrea, and would attempt to end the boundary dispute.

The Italian Minister to Ethiopia was said to be authorized by his Government to arrange for the delimitation of the disputed frontier and to have been instructed to make arrangements to minimize the danger of additional clashes.

Both Sides Deny Desire To Fight in Diplomatic Parleys Held in Rome

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

ROME, Feb. 13—Negradas Yesus, Ethiopian Charge d'Affaires, presented to Premier Benito Mussolini today Emperor Haile Selassie's reply, holding Italy responsible for the African frontier conflicts which precipitated the present Italo-Ethiopian crisis.

Immediately after the Ethiopian emissary departed from Il Duce's office in the Palazzo Venezia, a government spokesman announced the African monarch's stand has created "a very serious situation."

He also characterized Emperor Selassie's publication of his note before its presentation as undiplomatic procedure.

Italy Denies All

The official source reiterated the Government's intention that the January 29th conflict at Afdub, on disputed territory, was occasioned by Ethiopian aggression. He denied the Italians attacked an Ethiopian patrol at Gherlogubi as charged in the Ethiopian message.

Following his interview with Under-Secretary Fulvio Suvich, Charge

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Hearing for Leonard Assured

ERA Job Plan Is Called Costly

Child Law Drive Is Renewed

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Leonard to Be Heard

Governor Curley today announced that Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard will be granted a public hearing at noon next Wednesday before the Executive Council, on the question of his removal.

Although the Governor had planned to remove Mr. Leonard today, if he gained sufficient votes in the Council, he declared that he had no other course open than to grant the hearing. The Republican legislators, he said, forced his hand by rushing a bill to give the Mayor of Boston the power to appoint the police commissioner.

In a prepared statement, the Governor said "the activity of Republican leaders in hastening the passage of the bill for the appointment by the Mayor of Boston of the Police Commissioner of Boston, in fact, requesting that immediate action be taken and that no referendum be had on the bill, leaves no course open for me other than to hold a public hearing on the removal of the present police commissioner. I am satisfied that if this council removed him, the Mayor of Boston would appoint him."

Without public hearing and prosecution, the Governor held, a dismissal of Commissioner Leonard could be countered by a reinstatement from Mayor Mansfield, should the Republican bill pass the Legislature. But if the commissioner were publicly condemned, Mr. Curley thinks that the Mayor would not dare to reappoint him.

"Therefore," the Governor continued, "I shall request a public hearing to prove the man's incompetency and inefficiency and the impotecy of his predecessor, so that an opportunity may be provided for protection to the public, rather than to the violators of the law."

Although Governor Curley made this elaborate statement in explanation of his act, concensus of opinion at the State House is that the Governor failed to request Mr. Leonard's immediate removal only because he failed to obtain a majority in the council.

Job Relief Costs More

Massachusetts today learned that the Roosevelt Administration policy of supplanting the cash dole by job relief was costing approximately 50 per cent more a family to the various government agencies. It also learned that nearly two-thirds of all public relief in this state has already been converted from the money dole into ERA work relief.

Thus was the rapid progress of the Administration's new relief policy, and its chief drawback through greatly enlarged costs, silhouetted in the form of reliable facts for all the citizenry to examine. Figures prepared by state ERA director Arthur G. Rotch, from a state-wide survey, made these

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

State High Court Upsets Michigan's 'Joint Convention'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—A ruling by the Michigan Supreme Court upholds the sanctity of quorum restrictions in all acts of the State Legislature and issues a sharp rebuke to a minority group of Michigan legislators who, in the absence of a quorum, attempted to act for the entire body in a recount controversy.

A so-called "joint convention" of the Legislature in December was the target for the ruling. The then Gov. William A. Comstock had called the legislators to meet in joint convention to consider a recount of votes asked by Guy M. Wilson, defeated Democratic candidate for the office of secretary of state in the November election.

After Republican members of the Senate and house blocked votes to meet in joint convention, a Democratic minority of the members in the two chambers convened jointly, modified quorum restrictions, and proceeded to "authorize" a recount of votes cast for Mr. Wilson in Wayne County (in which Detroit is situated). Several days later, still lacking a quorum, the minority group again assembled and, after hearing the recount committee report which charged sweeping irregularities in Wayne County, voted Mr. Wilson a "certificate of election."

As a result of the Court's opinion, Orville E. Atwood, who defeated Mr. Wilson by a margin of over 10,000 votes on the basis of the official canvass of the November election, is securely seated as Secretary of State and Mr Wilson is denied any claim to the office.

Spoils System Turns to Irk Administration

Farley Faces Hot Fire of Huey Long Against Patronage Methods

Quick Action Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—A whole flock of "spoils system" chickens are coming home to the Roosevelt Administration to roost.

Two years after the present regime took office, a vigorous three-sided attack on the patronage methods practiced by James A. Farley, Postmaster General, and his supporters has begun in Congress.

The affair is serious for Mr. Roosevelt because the assault comes not only from his political opponents, but from his political friends. Furthermore, the campaign has been taken up by the most vigorous and, by many odds, one of the most uninhibited antagonists in the Senate today, Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana.

Decisive Point Reached

The fact that Mr. Long obviously has his own ends to gain in attacking Mr. Farley does not alter the fact that the situation has reached the seriously embarrassing point for Mr. Roosevelt, and that his supporters are urging him to take some action.

The difficulty is that Mr. Roosevelt has declined to take any action in the past when a cure would have been comparatively easy, and that, with the new series of attacks on Mr. Farley, and particularly the innuendoes and insinuations of Mr. Long, it becomes suddenly ten times harder to get out of the difficulty gracefully.

Having retained Mr. Farley in his double capacity of Postmaster General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee and chief patronage dispenser thus far, it becomes almost impossible for Mr. Roosevelt to abandon his friend now that he is under fire.

Farley's Multiple Duties

The Roosevelt-Farley relationship has, from the first, been one of the enigmas of the capital. Some of Mr. Roosevelt's most ardent admirers have not been able to understand it. Every motive of Roosevelt self-interest has indicated that Mr. Farley should give up one or the other of his two jobs: Either his cabinet position, or his political post.

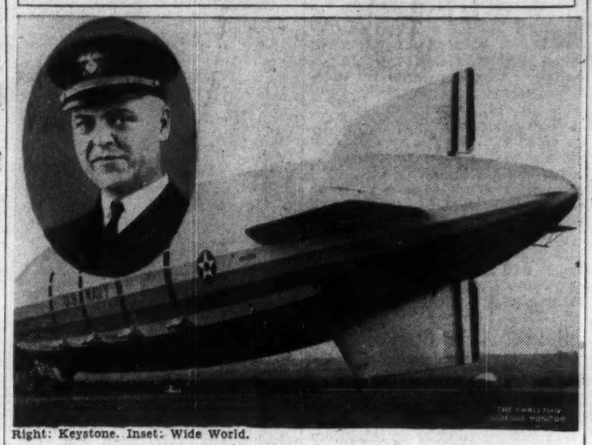
What makes it the more inexplicable, is that Mr. Roosevelt has personally carried through a purging process last year, in which half a dozen prominent politicians in the Democratic Party were forced to resign, chiefly from national committee posts because of their business associations. But Mr. Farley has stayed on in his dual capacity.

Mr. Roosevelt has rarely referred to the matter, but on one occasion protested that he did not even know the political affiliations of most of the New Deal appointees. Statements like these, in view of the activities of Mr. Farley, have seemed to add a facetious element to the situation, and indicate Mr. Roosevelt's willingness to take responsibility.

Most acquaintances of Mr. Farley regard him as sincere, likable, and refreshingly frank. He is a big man, a loyal politician, brought up in Tammany, and apparently fulfilling the ethical requirements of a political code of his own. He is as straightforward as Andrew Jackson in his faith that to the victors belong the spoils. He is anything but subtle, and indeed his frankness in discussing political deals which other politicians seek to keep care-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 8)

Turning Point in Dirigibles



Right: Keystone. Inset: Wide World.

U. S. S. Macon in Flight

Inset—Lieut. Commander Herbert V. Wiley (Master of the Ship).

Hauptmann Case Goes to Jury As Judge Ends Charge

Duty of Jury Is Clearly Defined by Bench in Outlining the Law

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 13—The murder case against Bruno Richard Hauptmann was given to the jury today at 11.15 o'clock.

The jury received the case after an hour and ten minutes of charge from Justice Thomas W. Trenchard.

It was taken at once to a bare room in back of the court to begin its deliberations on the guilt or innocence of Hauptmann as the kidnaper and murderer of Baby Charles Lindbergh Jr.

Justice Trenchard's charge, though brief, was sharp and to the point. It reviewed a number of the defense contentions with conclusions of "Do you believe that?"

Court Asked Jurors

On the State's important ladder evidence, the court asked the jurors:

"Does not the evidence satisfy you that at least a part of the wood from which the ladder was built came out of the flooring of the attic of the defendant?"

"If you find that the murder was committed by the defendant in perpetrating a burglary it is murder in the first degree," the court said, "even though the killing was unintentional.

"If there is a reasonable doubt that the murder was committed by the defendant in perpetrating a burglary, he must be acquitted.

"If you find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree you may, if you see fit, by your verdict and as a part thereof recommend imprisonment at hard labor for life."

Testimony of Condon

He asked the jurors if there was any doubt in their minds as to the reliability of the testimony of Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon, the ransom intermediary, who said he paid Hauptmann Lindbergh's $50,000.

He asked them if they believed the defense contention that a gang perpetrated the crime.

Referring to the testimony of Arthur Koehler, wood expert, on the ladder, he said:

"You should consider the marks upon the wood and give the evidence in respect thereto such weight as you think it entitled to after a consideration of the credibility of the witness."

As to Hauptmann's own testimony:

"His interest in the result may

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Hoover Demands That People Be Rulers of State

Urges Return of Courage, Self-Reliance, Honesty and Individuality

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—A summons by former President Hoover for a return to the fundamental Lincoln belief that "Americans should be masters of the state and not the pawns of the state" is before the Republicans of the nation today after the first break here last night in the one-time President's political silence since his retirement from the Presidency two years ago.

His address, which was radiocast nationally as the feature of the fifty-ninth annual Lincoln Day dinner of the National Republican Club, was a strong inferential criticism of the New Deal and a reiteration of the policy of "rugged individualism" for which his Administration was famous.

The dinner was a typical Republican rally to which outspoken disapproval of Democratic Administration policies lent somewhat more emphasis than usual in speeches by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, president of the club; Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, and Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey.

All Presidential Possibilities

All three are down on the list of potential Republican presidential timber and as advocates of a Republicanism that shall preserve American free institutions from Democratic "heresies."

Colonel Roosevelt arraigned present federal policies as "tampering with the Bill of Rights"; Governor Hoffman inveighed against the destructive tendencies of an Administration that envisaged an "impossible Utopia," and Dr. Frank declared that both the Democrats and the Republicans have "an appointment with Destiny."

"If they miss this appointment, some new and more realistic party will meet it," he warned.

All three underscored the necessity for a Republican Party "reorganized and revitalized to protect the free institutions of a free people."

Mr. Hoover's theme was Lincoln liberalism and with serious emphasis the one-time President developed it as the social creed of "personal liberty" through which alone "human happiness and human progress were possible."

Qualities That Built America

It was the "individuality, self-reliance, courage, tolerance and intellectual honesty" of Lincoln, Mr. Hoover said, that must continue to inspire America in this period, which is "as trying, if not more trying than any that has confronted our country since Lincoln's time."

There was a high purpose in meeting to pay homage to Lincoln, he continued, in a world which fear has come to dominate, through "the aftermath of war; the adaptations necessary from the tidal surge of scientific discovery; the abuses which had grown in our economic system; the world-wide depression, the development of new social systems in foreign countries."

All this had served to confuse the thinking of peoples, he said, and, with "everywhere a yearning and a striving to find individual and national security," it was imperative to recall the character and principles of a man who "held the abiding spiritual truth that all individual and national security must rest upon the orderly process of constitutional self-government."

Attributes of Free People

In Lincoln's own words, Mr. Hoover recalled, "a majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations is the only true sovereign of a free people."

On Colonel Roosevelt's list of charges against the present Washington Administration were that it had "flouted the Constitution,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Macon's Loss Scraps U. S. Airship Plans

Roosevelt Calls Off Program for Great Dirigible Fleet

Opinion Generally Against Their Use

Official Edict Awaits Findings of Navy Court of Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 — Destruction of the dirigible Macon at sea last night, culminating as it does a series of Navy's misfortunes with airships, today resulted in general and complete agreement here to abandon experimentation with this type of giant aircraft by the United States Navy.

While official opinion was careful not to be too hasty in a general condemnation of lighter-than-air dirigibles for commercial purposes it was definitive for naval purposes. President Roosevelt said flatly he would not ask Congress for money to build any more airships for the Navy nor for financing a commercial ship.

Admiral William V. Standley, chief of naval operations, agreed with the President stating that he had never approved of the use of airships "for other than commercial purposes" and is "more than ever convinced of their unsuitability for military and naval purposes."

Even Proponents Change Attitude

On Capitol Hill the reaction was even more uncompromising than in Administration circles. Several airship enthusiasts who have long defended this type of craft for naval purposes admitted that the loss of the Macon was an almost conclusive indication that they had been wrong. Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, went so far as to announce he would propose an amendment to the $4,880,000,000 works bill forbidding the use of any of it for dirigibles, either naval or commercial.

Meanwhile the Navy ordered an official court of inquiry to determine the actual cause of the Macon's loss and to convene within "two or three days." Admiral Joseph M. Reeves, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet, will issue the formal call, presumably as soon as the fleet reaches San Francisco.

Unanimous agreement was reached by the House Naval Committee to make a "thorough investigation" of the Macon crash as soon as the Navy Court of Inquiry has finished its examination.

Here in Washington the first step taken was a secret session of the Navy's high command including Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy. Present also were Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Standley and Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

Await Court's Findings

While it was announced afterward that there would be no formal comment until the court of inquiry has submitted its findings, it was generally conceded that the Navy has had more than enough experience to show that certainly in their present stage of development airships do not have sufficient value to the Navy for scouting purposes to justify any replacement of either Akron or Macon.

Even the recommendation of the Navy's General Board concurred in by the Federal Aviation Commission that a small training ship should be built to replace the decommissioned Los Angeles is now almost certain to be withdrawn.

President Roosevelt took a long range view of the airship question. While indicating without qualification that he would not approve the expenditure of any government money for more airships, for either commercial or military purposes, he added that dirigibles are not finished in world history.

Urges Calm Consideration

Recalling the military value of the German wartime Zeppelins which he personally experienced in London during air raids, he said care should be taken not to overestimate the significance of the Macon's loss. Long-range scouting over the sea was the purpose for which the Macon was designed and he pointed out that for nearly two years she has been successfully fulfilling that purpose.

During the President's cruise to Hawaii last summer he said they by chance passed the Macon some 1500 miles at sea, an incident uncommented upon generally, which illustrated the wide cruising range (8000 to 9000 miles) of such ships and the fact that the Macon flew many thousands of miles under all conditions before she went down.

The President added that the Navy's expensive airship servicing equipment would not be entirely wasted. The Navy's helium producing plant will be able to fill foreign orders for helium which he said have been growing rapidly. There will no longer be any objection to selling helium to the Germans for use in its new ship now nearing completion for the south Atlantic commercial trade.

He also said the navy's airship dock at Lakehurst, N. J., would be rented to the German line which

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Cuba's Unrest—Is the U.S. to Blame?

Shaw's Criticism of American Policies in Monitor's Magazine Section Answered by Known Views of State Department—'Social Revolution' Regarded as Terrorist Activity—Other Groups Support Charges of Interference

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 — Prof. Paul Vanorden Shaw's article on the relations between the present Administration and Cuba, published today in the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, has been shown in proof form to various authoritative sources in Washington, and evokes spirited reply as well as agreement.

State Department officials, targets for the article's criticisms, are unwilling to make any statement direct for publication. Their views, however, are well known, and they defend themselves with vigor against the charges of unwarranted intrusion into Cuban affairs. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, who has guided recent United States policies toward Cuba, is on an extended leave of absence, and hence was unable to comment.

Summary of Arguments

In other sources, also authoritative, a measure of agreement with Professor Shaw's basic charges is expressed. It is felt that the Administration's initial mistake was not to recognize the régime of Prof. Grau San Martin, and that the subsequent difficulties in upholding the Mendieta régime have followed from that fact. These critics of the two extreme positions—Professor Shaw's and that of the State Department—point out inconsistencies in each. It can be said that valid points are scored by each disputant.

Here is the give-and-take of the principal arguments, with "Official Sources" being a composite of State Department views which are perfectly well known in Washington, but not issued on official responsibility:

Shaw: That the United States is thwarting Cuba by preventing consummation of the "social revolution."

Official Sources: That the "social revolution" referred to is in reality a terroristic group, growing less in power, affiliated with the "Partido Revolucionario Cubano." That the United States merely accorded with the action of other Latin American governments in not recognizing the Grau San Martin ministry, and in recognizing the Mendieta government.

Analysis of Support

Shaw: That the present government in Cuba has no real popular basis, is losing strength.

Official Sources: That, on the contrary, the group of "social revolutionaries" has lost most of its support, and dare not reveal its weakness at the polls. That only the "P. R. C." and ABC oppose the government, while other parties, though not participating, have repeatedly announced their continued support of the Mendieta government.

Shaw: That the powerful ABC withdrew from support of the Mendieta government in three weeks, a street parade having been "fired upon."

Official Sources: That the firing was done by left-wing anti-government forces, and that the ABC withdrew because the military had not been sent into action by the Government.

The Arms Embargo

Shaw: That the United States supported the Mendieta regime by clamping an embargo on arms to all parties save the Government.

Official Sources: That the embargo obligation dates from the anti-smuggling convention of June 19, 1926, and the action of June 29, 1934, was to make an old obligation more effective.

Shaw: That elections have been unduly postponed; that on the other hand elections would be "contra natura."

Official Sources: Does Dr. Shaw object to the elections being postponed or not? Postponement was caused by delay in making the electoral census, and in completing party organization. That it has been tremendously impeded by the "social revolutionary" groups supported

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Boston and New England News—Pages 2-3
Financial—Pages 8 and 9
Sports—Page 11

Features

Weather 2
Events Tonight 2
Radio Time-Table 2
The Home Forum 7
The Shepherd's Staff
[With Swedish Translation]
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 10
Boston Snapshots 13
Radio Review 13
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Hearing for Leonard Assured

ERA Job Plan Is Called Costly

Child Law Drive Is Renewed

(Continued from Page 1)

calculations possible for the first time.

ERA work relief, amounting to nearly two thirds of the total for all government agencies, is costing nearly $60 a family each month, on the average. Direct cash relief, constituting the approximate remaining third, costs in the vicinity of $40 a family each month.

These figures do not include forms of relief which are permanent and not brought on by the depression. If such items as mothers' aid, hospitalization, old-age assistance and the like were included, the total of all forms of relief expenditure, both temporary and permanent, would reach nearer $10,000,000, Mr. Rotch declared.

♪ ♪ ♪

The relative costs of job and cash relief, which could be calculated from Mr. Rotch's statement, were welcomed as throwing light on the present congressional debate in Washington, where the two forms of relief are under heated discussion. Massachusetts citizens could discover that within their state borders the Administration policy of job relief would cost approximately half again as much—which would be aided to the federal budget and eventually to the tax burden.

They could offset this added cost by statements of national relief officials, that a cash dole would destroy the morale of the working class, whereas job relief would tend to send the worker back into more profitable private employment as soon as such jobs opened up.

Child Law Again Urged

The legislative campaign for State ratification of the child labor amendment, giving power to Congress to regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age, was re-opened with vigor today by Massachusetts labor.

Ratification was defeated last year, when branded as socialistic and communistic and sponsored solely by the radical element. To forestall such opposition this year, Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, cited a long list of national groups backing the ratification. The list was headed by President Roosevelt, from whom a letter was read to the joint committee on constitutional law by Mr. Watt.

No one, the labor leader stated, could characterize as radical such organizations as the Association of American Teachers, American Legion, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and General Federation of Women's Clubs. Yet these organizations favor the resolution.

Several of the committee members, in their interrogation of Mr. Watt indicated that they were definitely opposed to the child labor amendment, being particularly concerned with what would happen to those children thrown out of employment under the law.

The Labor Secretary answered that children should attend school longer and thus make way for the employment of older persons now without jobs.

Southbridge Speculates

Uncertain rejoicing pervaded Southbridge today as the new purchasers of the Hamilton Woolen Mill announced that the plant would be given "as much work as conditions warrant."

As the town took stock, it could not manage any unalloyed joy at a record of continual labor strife since last September—in which neither side won anything and both sides lost much. The labor forces could look forward to work, but presumably at no better wages than before the series of strikes. The Hamilton company had been forced into liquidation.

The new purchaser, J. P. Stevens & Co. of New York City, made it plain that the amount of work furnished the mill was contingent upon "the co-operation extended to the mill by the town and the employees." This was held to indicate no increase in the wage schedules, for which the successive strikes had been undertaken.

Employees of the Hamilton organization will not be changed except for the higher executives, it was said, unless the strike group refuses to return to the looms without higher pay.

Curley 'Like Lincoln'

Qualities in the character of Gov. James M. Curley were likened to those of Abraham Lincoln by Peter F. Tague, addressing the Faneuil Hall Lincoln meeting last night. Mr. Tague is the Curley candidate for the position of Boston postmaster.

New England to 'Toot'

New England will toot its collective horn to the tune of $150,000 in nation-wide advertising of its recreation facilities. So said Governor Curley, following a meeting of five New England governors here yesterday.

Of this, $50,000 is to be the regular advertising budget of the New England Council; the remaining $100,000 is to be asked of the various State Legislatures. The Governors, representing all except Vermont whose Chief Executive was unable to be present, will unanimously urge the expenditure on their respective states.

The council of governors lined out comprehensive suggestions for Federal PWA projects within this region. Particular emphasis was placed on stream pollution control, Connecticut Valley power and reservoir development, forestation and the development of aterial highways.

Rates Stall Boston Port

Inequality of rates with other ports is the only restricting factor to growth of commerce at the port of Boston, the sixth annual report of the Boston Port Authority, declared today. "The port is well equipped to handle a huge volume of business; but it never will be fully utilized until the rate situation has been so adjusted as to cause shippers to be attracted to it," the report said.

Excerpts from the report, which tells of expending $34,000 during 1934, obtained from the city of Boston, include: "Boston holds its own as second overseas passenger port in the United States. . . . In five years of Board's existence the port secured 20 new services, improvements in 26 others and has had 10 discontinuances. . . . Our greatest lack is that of regular sailings to and from English Channel ports. . . . New oil terminals in Chelsea Creek add to port business. . . . Special pier equipment has been installed to handle scrap metal more rapidly, export of which has been around 10,000 tons a month for some time. . . . All new construction in the maritime zone around Boston harbor, should be restricted to marine enterprise, and legislative action secured, establishing such a zone.

New Cars for New Haven

The last car of an order of 50 rolled out of the shops in Worcester today and was immediately placed in service on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad as that road's bid for increased comfort in train travel.

These coaches, a number of which have already been in operation for several months, have smart gray interiors, enlivened by a vermilion stripe at standing height, pleasing blue upholstered mohair seats with stainless steel tubing, and are reversible for social purposes.

Additional leg room adds to comfort as well as lighting with indirect effect, and air conditioning. Literally tons of weight have been removed in the building of these new cars by the use of alloy steels. The exteriors are painted hunter's green with aluminum letters, the new color scheme recently adopted by the New Haven.

Madden Sentenced

State Senator William F. Madden was today sentenced to two months in the House of Correction by Federal Judge John A. Peters, having previously been found guilty of forging CWA work cards.

For the third time since proceedings opened, Senator Madden failed to show up at court. Officials sent to his home found him unable to appear, and Judge Peters, who had returned from Maine to pass sentence, issued his orders in the Senator's absence.

The crime, he said, was a serious one, in that it interfered with a government program designed to help persons who are badly in need of help.

"We have got to show people that this Government will not tolerate interference with its program," he said.

Briefs

Maine's Legislature yesterday began the task of disposing of 1888 bills, resolves and orders on its docket this session, states the Associated Press. No new legislation can be introduced except by unanimous consent.

♪ ♪ ♪

Survey of an air route from Boston to Provincetown, Hyannis, Edgartown and Nantucket, preparatory to establishment of an air line this summer, is to be made in a few days by John H. Shobe, fixed base operator at Boston's Municipal Airport.

♪ ♪ ♪

Blaming utility and fuel plants in the vicinity, 3000 residents of the City Point section of South Boston have signed petitions to rid their district of coal dust and smoke nuisance.

♪ ♪ ♪

Massachusetts labor and manufacturers' representatives teamed together today to favor two bills discontinuing the present statute which makes it compulsory for cities, towns and heads of state institutions to purchase prison-made products. The bills proposed that purchase be made permissive instead of compulsory.

♪ ♪ ♪

Charles J. Fox, city auditor, acting for Mayor Frederic W. Mansfield, today filed a bill asking that the Legislature fix a tax limit for the city of Boston for the ensuing year at $19.75. Last year's tax limit was $17.

♪ ♪ ♪

Governor Curley today moved against another political friend of former Gov. Joseph B. Ely. He has requested that the Commissioners of Labor and Industries remove former Representative John A. Jones of Peabody as director of the division of employment.

♪ ♪ ♪

Reinstatement of Charles T. Beaupre as captain and executive officer of the state police was favored today by the legislative committee on public safety, with no dissenters. Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams is yet to be polled.

Proposed Police Head

Eugene M. McSweeney
Governor Curley's Selection As Successor of Joseph J. Leonard

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Rhythm Four.....	Baseball school....	Adventure sketch..
5:15	Agricultural reports..	Tom Mix sketch..	Yankee Singers....	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Studio recital.....	"Jack Armstrong"..	School Com. talk..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	String quintet.....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Education talk.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	"Air Adventures".....	sketches; music...	Soloist; quartet....	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	"Lum and Abner"..	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Billy Batchelor"..	Melody Limited.....	network sketch...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Salute program....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation music.....	"Black Chamber"..	"Just Plain Bill"..	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch...	Popular vocal.....	Merry-Go-Round ..	Golf lesson.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra".....	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Mark Hellinger: solo-	Mary Pickford and	Sketch; music.....	Piano soloist.....
8:15	ists; orchestra.....	stock company...	Edwin C. Hill.....	Education talk....
8:30	Nature League talk...	Popular soloists &	Varieties: Everett	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Minstrel duo.....	orchestra	Marshall; music...	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons, soprano;	Murphy Orchestra.
9:15	Sing," sketch.....	night: Fred Allen;	ensemble; orch....	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	John Charles Thomas,	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Connor Orchestra..
9:45	baritone	and orchestra.....	Gracie"; orch.....	News Service.....
10:00	Hollywood Gossip.....	Guy Lombardo's	Jack Pearl; solo-	Young Musicians'
10:15	Madame Sylvia.....	Orch.; R. Cortez.	ist; orchestra....	Orchestra and vo-
10:30	Joe Rines and his	"K-7"; intelligence	NRA speaker.....	cal ensemble, Fa-
10:45	dance orchestra.....	service sketch.....	Musical Rhymester	biem Sevitzky,
11:00	Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	conductor; 'Cav-
11:15	Kemp Orchestra.....	Voice of Romance.	Haymes Orchestra.	alleria Rusticana'
11:30	"Valentine Bouquet,"	Eddy Duchin and	Ozzie Nelson and	Dan Murphy and
11:45	reading, Tom Howard	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WEEI, Rice String Quartet recital from WGY, Schenectady, N. Y.
10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks": popular variety program.
2:00 WBZ, Music Guild: piano, violin and cello recital.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: music program.
3:00 WBZ, "French Fashions for Spring and Summer," relay talk from Paris.
3:00 WNAC, "Roadways of Romance": soloists; popular orchestra.
3:30 WBZ, League for Political Education: talks, Lord Lytton and Pearl Buck.
4:15 WBZ, Massachusetts Institute of Technology musical clubs program.
4:45 WEEI, Sam Curtis radio chat: radio information and discussion.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, Rachelle Shubow, concert pianist.
6:15 WBZ, Radio Fair Play Forum: speakers.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Gems of Melody": concert orchestra; mixed chorus; narrator.
7:45 WBZ, College Prom: Ruth Etting; Lawson Robertson, coach; orchestra.
8:00 WNAC, "Hour of Charm": Phil Spitalny's vocal and instrumental ensemble.
8:00 WEEI, Valle Variety Hour: sketch with Leslie Howard and Merle Oberon; Tom Howard and George Sheldon; Duncan Sisters; orchestra.
8:15 WBZ, 20th Century Ideas, conducted by Prof. Kirtley F. Mather.
8:15 WAAB, History of Art: "The Pictured Tombs of Egypt," Dr. H. H. Powers.
8:30 WNAC, Forum of Liberty: guest speaker; Edwin C. Hill; soloist; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "Red Trails—Fangs of the Wolf"; Northwest Mounted Police story.
8:45 WAAB, "What Everyone Should Know About the Law," Bessie N. Page.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat: Frank McIntyre; soloists; skits; popular orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Boston Emergency Relief Campaign of 1935 program.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; piano soloist; girls' glee club.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Memorial Institute All-Star Show: soloists; vocal trio; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: soloists; quartet; chorus.
10:30 WBZ, Economics in a Changing Social Order: "Taxation," NBC speakers.
11:30 WBZ, Veterans of Foreign Wars program: speakers; glee club; Navy Band.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE DISTAFF SIDE" (Shubert). Sybil Thorndike in finished comedy by John van Druten. 8:30.

"DODSWORTH" (Colonial). Sinclair Lewis book adapted by Leslie Howard. With Walter Huston. 8:15.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell in play based on problems faced by Jesuits. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Rumba," with dances and languid glances by George Raft and Carole Lombard. 11:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 7:40, 10:30.

EXETER—"The Painted Veil." 3:25, 6:15, 9:10. Also, "The Marines Are Coming."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Right to Live." Fenway, 2:30, 5:03, 7:36, 10:09. Paramount, 9, 11:34 a. m., 2:08, 4:42, 7:16, 9:50. Also "Red Hot Tires."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

KEITH'S—Stage: Phil Baker, Mitzi Mayfair, Jack Whiting, vaudeville. 11:15 a. m., 1:48, 4:21, 6:54, 9:36. Screen: Walter Connolly in tabloid newspaper story, "White Lies."

ORPHEUM—"The Winning Ticket," with Louise Fazenda. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Vaudeville.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Ballad of Paducah Jail," with Irvin Cobb; Nick Lucas in "What This Country Needs"; "Jolly Little Elves"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

BOSTON—"I've Been Around," with Chester Morris. 10:18 a. m., 1:21, 4:24, 7:27, 10:21. Vaudeville.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Modern, 9 a. m., 12, 3, 6, 9, with "The World Accuses." Scollay, 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:15, with vaudeville.

STATE—"Clive of India," with Ronald Colman as the maker of the Indian Empire. 12:15, 2:40, 5, 7:23, 9:50.

MAJESTIC—"Don Quixote," with Feodor Chaliapin, singing and speaking in English. With the English George Robey and the American Sidney Fox. 10:58 a. m., 12:35, 1:59, 3:31, 5:05, 6:32, 8:06, 9:40.

TREMONT—Ann Harding in "The Conquerors"; Shirley Temple in "Baby Take a Bow"; "Three Little Pigs." 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"The President Vanishes." 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Romance in Manhattan."

STRAND—"Anne of Green Gables." 1:43, 5:07, 8:31. Also "The White Parade."

UNIVERSITY—Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes." 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "The Band Plays On."

Music

WINIFRED CHRISTIE—Recital on double keyboard piano, assisted by George Stewart McManus and a string orchestra. Bach Concertos in D minor and C minor. Jordan Hall. 8:15.

ERA ORCHESTRAS—Faneuil Hall, 8:30; English High School Center, 20 Montgomery St., 7:30; Mary E. Curley School Center, Jamaica Plain, 7:30.

Other Events

LONGY SCHOOL—Lecture by G. Wallace Woodworth: "The Keyboard Music of Gabrieli, Cabeson, and Sweelinck." 44 Church St., Cambridge. 8:30.

"SOVIET ART"—Lecture by Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana. Workers' School, 919 Washington St. 8:15.

BRUCE BLIVEN—Managing editor of the New Republic lectures: "Is the Roosevelt Administration Muzzling Free Speech?" Unitarian Club, Hotel Somerset. 7:45.

ICE CARNIVAL—Races, figure skating, circus, Charles River Lagoon, foot of Exeter Street. 7:15.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM — Albion Metcalf, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Henry Cabot Lodge speaks on "The Preservation of Peace." 11 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Spanish Paintings. 11 a. m.

GERMANIC MUSEUM — Harvard University. Lecture in English by Prof. Gustav Faull: "Art Museums, Present and Future." 4.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, with lowest temperature in the middle and upper 20's; Thursday cloudy, becoming threatening, with slowly rising temperature; gentle to moderate northeasterly winds, shifting to westerly Thursday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy; continued cold tonight, Thursday cloudy, slowly rising temperature, probably followed by snow or rain in west portion in afternoon or night.

Connecticut: Fair, continued cold tonight; Thursday cloudy, slowly rising temperature, followed by snow or rain in afternoon or night.

Rhode Island: Fair, continued cold tonight; Thursday cloudy, slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast, shifting to east, winds over south portion, and moderate north winds tonight, shifting to west on Thursday, over north portion. Weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday, followed by rain or snow in extreme south portion Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	29	Minneapolis	28	36
Bermuda	58	66	New Orleans	66	70
Chicago	32	36	New York	30	32
Denver	34	48	Norfolk, Va.	36	42
Helena, Mont.	22	38	Philadelphia	30	38
Jacksonville	56	60	St. Louis	44	50
Kansas City	36	50	San Francisco	48	52
Los Angeles	48	72	Washington	32	44
Miami, Fla.	72	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 13.
B—Maximum Feb. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 8:00 p. m.; height 7.5 feet.
Thursday 8:17 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:42 p. m.

♪ ♪ ♪

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; trace of snow fall; depth of snow on the ground at 8 p. m. 2.7 inches; maximum temperature 35 degrees above zero; minimum 5 above.

Partisanship Joins With Sentiment In Honoring Lincoln

Old-Time Virtues Praised at Rallies—Log Cabin Calls Visitors

Abraham Lincoln's birthday was observed throughout New England yesterday with a mixture of reverent homage, political exhortations and humor, from which are taken the following gleanings:

At Springfield, Mass., before the Young Men's Republican Club, John W. Haigis held the memory of Lincoln as a heritage which inspires every American to improve his individual standards of living.

Across two states from the city of Portland, Maine, came an echo to the plea of Mr. Haigis for preservation of a government of frugality, self-sacrifice, patience and hard work—qualities possessed by Lincoln. Judge Emma Hall Schofield took up the cry before the Lincoln Club anniversary celebration, attended by prominent Republicans.

Representative Jesse P. Wolcott (R) of Michigan seized upon the Lincoln Club gathering as an occasion to exhort President Roosevelt to abandon his dictatorial programs and follow Lincoln's policy of strict adherence to the Constitution.

Criticisms of President Roosevelt and the New Deal were enlarged upon at the annual Lincoln Day observances of the Middlesex Club in Boston, where Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa charged that Congressmen in Washington these days were at their wits' end, trying to find out where to impose more taxes without making them hurt too much."

In schools throughout New England, Lincoln was remembered as "the man." Exercises were held in all schools in Greater Boston.

At the replica of the Lincoln Log Cabin on the estate of Mrs. Mary Bowditch Forbes of Milton, several hundred persons tramped up the long hill to inspect what is said to be one of the finest collections of Lincoln relics in the country.

West Springfield staged an unintended diversion in which a cow, three policemen, two members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and three civilians were the chief participants.

The cow skidded out on the frozen surface of the Connecticut River; and when policemen tried to rescue her, according to the Associated Press, she charged them. The patience of Lincoln was truly exemplified by the patrolman, who spent three hours of coaxing and dragging to get the cow to shore. Even there, the bank was 40 feet high.

The party was not to be cowed. They pushed and hauled for another mile downshore, where the bank became low enough for a cow passage.

Turner Plans 400-Mile Rate in 'Baby' Plane

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP)—Col. Roscoe Turner expects to be able to fly across the continent of America at an average speed of 400 miles an hou. in a "baby" racing plane, which he says is now under construction at Los Angeles. He explained the ship is to have a wing span of only 19 feet and will be powered with a 14-cylinder twin row Wasp motor, rated at 800 horsepower at 6500 feet. He added that the ship will be ready for the national air races and for the Bendix trophy race next fall.

If he can find a ship meeting the requirements, he said, he intends to circle the earth at the equator, making only three or four stops.

Rainfall of 160 Inches

Snohomish County, Wash., has an annual rainfall of 160 inches.

Maine Pension Plan Uses Liquor Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 13—An old-age pension law based on suggestions made in the inaugural address of Gov. Louis J. Brann will be introduced in the Legislature this week. The measure provides for the payment of $15 a month to all persons of 65 and over, and is intended to supplement a pension providing a similar amount now under consideration in Congress. Funds to establish the pension would be procured in the manner proposed by Governor Brann from the net income of state liquor sales.

The pension would be supervised by the State Department of Health and Welfare. It would be paid any applicant of 65 years who has resided in the State for 15 years. It would be restricted to citizens of the United States and would bar any person who at the time of applying is an inmate of any jail, insane asylum or reform or correctional institution.

Provision is made that, if the recipient of a pension is incapable of taking care of himself, the pension might be paid to a guardian. Penalties are provided whereby a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment of not over one year, or both, might be imposed on any person who fraudulently attempted to obtain, or aid another to obtain, a pension to which he is not entitled.

Judge Denies Laffoon Right to Revoke Call

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 13 (AP)—A decision that the Governor of Kentucky has no right to revoke a call for a special session of the Legislature was handed down Feb. 11 by Judge H. Church Ford in Franklin County District Court. The decision will be taken at once to the State Court of Appeals to settle the status of the special session now meeting without a working quorum.

Lieut.-Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler called the legislators into special session, to enact a compulsory state primary law, last week while Governor Ruby Laffoon was in Washington. The Governor hurried back and issued a proclamation to revoke the call.

Moran Defends Madden Seat

Senator James G. Moran, president of the State Senate, today reiterated that he would oppose any move to unseat Senator William F. Madden, of Roxbury, who was sentenced in the Federal Court today to serve a two-months term for forgery of CWA work slips.

FLOWERS are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without *flowers.*

Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time

Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

IVY... America's Fashion Corset

IT'S what you wear underneath the frock these days that determines its chic and graceful lines. That is why IVY CORSETS and all-in-ones are cut to faithfully follow every line of the figure—nipping the waist—giving a delicate uplift curve to the bust and moulding the hips.

IVY CORSET SHOP
378 Boylston Street, Boston
8 Church Street—WELLESLEY
100 Pratt Street—HARTFORD

Fur Coats at Reductions!

Every Garment a real bargain

Hudson Seal (Seal-dyed Muskrat)	from	$138
Caracul	from	98
Caracul td. Silver Fox	from	175
Raccoon	from	135
Muskrat	from	78
Squirrel	from	175
Alaska Seal	from	255
Jap Mink	from	275
Beaver	from	195
Persian Lamb	from	375
Mink	from	735

Prices we may not be able to offer again!

Lamson & Hubbard
BOYLSTON and ARLINGTON STS.
BOSTON

PIANOS TO LOAN
All Famous Makes
NEW BABY GRANDS and STUDIO UPRIGHTS
We have on hand and en route from factories a large number of brand new Baby Grands and Studio Uprights we will loan to responsible families, to avoid paying storage charges. Come in and select the piano you like best. A small drayage charge, to and from, places piano in your home. You sign no agreement to purchase piano we loan.
Baldwin Piano Warerooms, Inc.
150 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Open Evenings Until 9

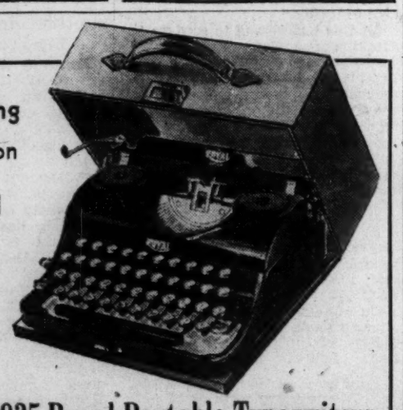
Anniversary Sale
And a Remarkable One!
Maid's Morning Dresses
$1.69

Bright pin check pattern in blue, green and orchid, as illustrated, or a smart pin stripe in either blue or green. Also vat-dyed broadcloth uniforms in gray, green, blue or black. Long and short sleeves. All are beautifully tailored. Semi-fitted and flare skirts. Sizes 14 to 46. Morning aprons 49c, regularly 59c. Mail and telephone orders filled.
JOSEPHINE FOLEY UNIFORM SHOP
59 Temple Place, 9th Floor
Blake Bldg. LIBerty 2378
BOSTON

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital . . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . . $2,500,000
BOSTON OFFICE
30 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

FLOWERS of Quality
A Large Selection At Fair Price
Hoffman
Massachusetts at Commwth. Ave. Ritz-Carlton Hotel Boston

Touch Typing
Learn Fast on Your New Royal
Five Free Personal Lessons by an expert included with this finer Royal Portable

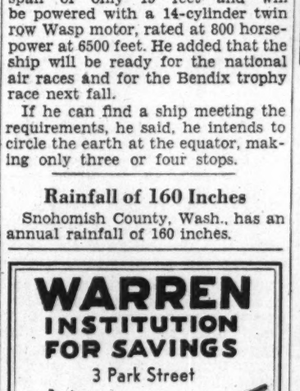


Brand New 1935 Royal Portable Typewriters
Here's a finer, lighter running Royal Portable, standard four-row keyboard, left and right hand shift keys, adjustable marginal stop. More durable and sturdy than ever.
$29.50
And you can PAY ONLY $1 Weekly
Mail orders carefully filled.
It's so easy to open an account at Raphael's
See the New Corona Silent
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 BROMFIELD STREET
HANCOCK 8585
BOSTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.
NRA WE DO OUR PART

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE of FURS at Greatly Reduced Prices
SPAULDING & RIEDEL INC
376 Boylston Street : : Boston
KEN. 3870-3918

FLOWERS for Valentine's Day!
Symphony FLOWER SHOP
CABLES "SYMFLO"
240 Huntington Avenue, BOSTON
Phone Kenmore 2076-77



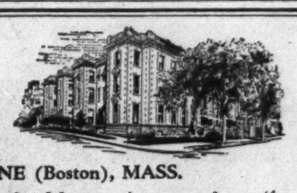
Restful Quiet and Fresh, Clean Air
Why endure noise and dirt? End both with the
Campbell-Maxim
Room Silencer and Air Filter
Filters out noise and 97% of dirt. Brings in continuous flow of fresh, clean air to office, bedroom, living room, etc., without drafts. Saves on cleaning costs.
Consult us for inexpensive solutions of your air conditioning, office designing, efficiency problems, large or small.
ANDERSEN & CO.
Office Engineers—Contractors
10 High Street, Boston
Phone LIBerty 7610

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 Park Street
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins MAR. 11

Silhouette by NuBone
Semi-Custom Corsets

NuBone foundations create for you the smoothly moulded silhouette that makes you look expensively dressed . . . The result of NuBone flexibility, grace, ease and comfort. Made with the only woven wire stay in existence.
NUBONE CORSET SHOP
Suite 728, opp. elev., Little Bldg.
80 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 1613

Hotel Beaconsfield



BROOKLINE (Boston), MASS.
"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"
Every modern hotel luxury in a beautiful residential section.
Room and Bath from $3.00 a day (exclusive of meals); also attractive apartments available for a long or short stay.
American Plan Dining Room. No Liquor Is Sold in the Hotel.
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager
Nearest hotel to The Christian Science Benevolent Association

Scott & Company UNITED
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
After Stocktaking
MARKDOWN SALE
This Sale directs its appeal entirely to men who know and appreciate fine Clothes because they have always worn fine Clothes . . . Every garment Scott's standard . . . Every one of them made in our own workrooms here in Boston.
Men's Overcoats
Originally $50 to $60 — $39
Originally $60 to $75 — $49
Originally $75 to $85 — $59
ALSO: $90 to $135 Overcoats Reduced Proportionately
AND
Balance of Young Men's Fall Fancy Suits and Overcoats
Originally $45 to $55 garments that young men will appreciate in Scott's Standard $35
For present needs or for future requirements—the more you buy the more you save. We can say with confidence—at the prices quoted—you can't help saving money.
Scott & Company LIMITED Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
336 to 340 Washington Street, BOSTON

CCC Activities In Connecticut Are Cutting the Costs of the State's Penal Institutions

Prison and reformatory reports show marked decrease in commitments since Federal Government inaugurated plan to get youth of nation out into the open.

Right—Courtesy of 'Connecticut State Forester'

Connecticut State Prison and Cook Tent at CCC Camp Chapman, Stone Ranch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 13—In Connecticut woodland areas 3000 young men, most of them from city slums, swing axes against tough oak, peer under the bark of pines for insect pests, set three square meals a day, study, play and sleep well in comfortable beds.

Nobody knows how many boys the CCC has kept from paths of crime, but Warden Charles S. Reed of the Connecticut state prison is convinced that his prison population is lower than it would be without the camps.

"All those camps are a wonderful thing," the warden said. "There certainly are young fellows in them that might have got into trouble. They're busy. That's the great thing. It's idleness that causes trouble."

Camp Boys Are Young

The boys in the camps are young, 18 to 25, but the warden says it is the young men that go to prison. Seventy per cent of those committed to his institution are under 30 years of age. When his population drops it means that fewer young men are coming through the prison gates.

From a total of 794 prison inmates in July of 1933, about the time the CCC was being launched, the number fell to 692 in September of 1934. Now it is up again, but the criminal courts have just finished their January term. At 753 now the population still is lower than the 1933 high mark.

Warden Reed's observation follows the comment made by Superintendent George C. Erskine of the Connecticut state reformatory at Cheshire in his recent report to the directors of the reformatory.

Considerable Reduction

"The past two years," he said in the report, "have shown a considerable reduction in population at the reformatory. The reasons for this are somewhat obscure but it seems probable that the CCC camps and other agencies that have been established to aid young men have played a considerable part in preventing the idleness that so readily leads to crime."

The reformatory population at the beginning of 1933 totaled 399. At the end of that year it had dropped to 327.

The reformatory head, pointing out that other factors doubtless have entered into the drop in his population, was inclined to let his formal statement in the report stand as his opinion on the part of the CCC has played.

"The CCC camps are serving a good purpose," he added. "They should be continued as long as present conditions last. We have to do something for our boys. We have to take care of them somehow."

Benefits of CCC

State Forester Austin F. Hawes, who in the last two years has seen the Conservation Corps carry out projects in his state forests that had been only dreams to him before, has no doubts in his mind not only of the material but the social benefits of the CCC.

Even greater good would be accomplished for the boys if they could stay in the camps longer than the 15-month limit now imposed, says Mr. Hawes. "They want to stay," he adds. "Some of them cry when they have to go."

Lieut. John R. Reitemeyer of Hartford, army reserve officer, who has been familiar with the development of the CCC in Connecticut from the start, says the CCC has possibilities, particularly in education, that it has not lived up to yet. Whether the CCC is to continue for months or years, he thinks, the time has come when it could well co-ordinate and systematize its study programs.

Adopting a definite educational program, designed to meet the real needs of the boys, and providing competent instructors to carry it out, would increase the undoubted value of the CCC, he thinks.

Want a real "home" plus full hotel service? Here are huge rooms, cozily furnished, with ultra-modern kitchenettes. Single $60 up, $75 double. Also two rooms
HOTEL DAUPHIN
Bway at 67th St.
NEW YORK CITY

Townsend Plan Gains Found in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 13 (AP)—An increasing wave of indorsement of the Townsend old-age pension plan is spreading in this State, Joseph Smith of Meredith, a Belknap County commissioner, today announced during a visit to the State House.

Mr. Smith, considered unofficial New Hampshire leader of the movement, said three out of every four persons he had contacted favored the plan. He said he had already sent nine petitions with numerous names to the State's representatives in Congress, urging favorable action on the plan.

CurJey's Model Village Plan Strongly Supported

No opposition developed against Governor Curley's proposed erection of a model village on state land as part of the Federal Housing program for Massachusetts.

Legislation which would permit use of a state site in Freetown, a part fo the federal housing pro- the Legislative Committee on Conversation today. The proposal was strongly supported.

NIAGARA FALLS
Mid-Winter Excursion
Thursday, Feb. 21
ROUND $10.00 TRIP
LOW RATE SLEEPING CAR FARES Additional
Leave Boston (So. Sta.) 6:30 P. M., Thursday, Feb. 21. Returning, leave Niagara Falls 8:55 P. M., Friday, Feb. 22.
Also low round-trip fares over Washington's Birthday to Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield and Albany, and every Sunday to Framingham, Worcester and Springfield.
Descriptive leaflets upon request. Pass. Traffic Dept., Room 357 (So. Sta.), Boston.
BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.
(N. Y. C. R. R. CO., Lessee)

MADISON AVENUE AT 43rd ST., NEW YORK
Adjacent to Grand Central
A Distinguished Home in the heart of New York
... A place of restfulness and quiet beauty—founded on traditions of fine living, radiating friendly charm and comfort, staffed with perfect servants for every need... this is the home the Biltmore offers you for your visits to New York.
Single rooms from $4
Suites from $12
THE BILTMORE
David B. Mulligan, President

"Clean as a Whistle"
SAYS MR. O.K., OF NEW YORK CITY AFTER A TRIP ON THE AIR CONDITIONED "400"
FASTEST TRAIN ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT
400 MILES—400 MINUTES
The speedy, completely air-conditioned "400" shortens the time by hours between eastern points and St. Paul or Minneapolis. For instance: now only about 14 hrs. from Cincinnati or Cleveland—Buffalo, 18 hrs.—Pittsburgh, 19 hrs.—New York, 27 hrs.—Boston, 32 hrs.—Philadelphia, 27½ hrs.
NO EXTRA FARE
between CHICAGO and the TWIN CITIES ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS via MILWAUKEE
Lv. Chicago daily at 3:30 P.M.
For information apply to Any C. & N. W. Representative or Address R. Thomson, Passenger Traffic Manager 400 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RY.

Maine Proves Largely Water

Northern Wilderness Could Swallow Three States And Still Leave Space Enough to Get Lost In

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Few realize it, but the approximate area of the lakes, ponds and rivers of Maine is 3200 square miles, while the land surface is 31,800 square miles. The primeval woods of Maine cover an extent seven times that of the famous "Black Forest" of Germany at its largest expanse in modern times. The states of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Delaware could be lost together in the Maine northern forests, and still have about each a margin of wilderness sufficiently wide to make its exploration without a registered guide a work of desperate adventure.

Neither the State of Maine nor any of its political units are in anywise made liable for any obligations that may be incurred in the construction of the proposed Quoddy plant or the distribution of the powe- there generated. This is expressly disclaimed in the draft in two places. Apparently, there is nothing in the act to permit the Quoddy authority which is created under the act to enter into direct competition with existing power generating plants. It will have power to sell when the plant is completed and must find a market therefor, but that market will be outside the power users that already are served by existing generating concerns.

Those acquainted with traffic conditions on the most traveled highways will hardly dispute the argument that the driver of a car cannot safely pay much heed to the highway advertising. If these, however, be made more attractive in order to catch the attention of his passengers, the driver, too, may be induced to take his eyes off the road. Moreover, while some effort has been made to prevent the placing of these signs where they interfere with clear vision, evidently much remains to be done in that respect. Mrs. William R. Pattangall, chairman of the State Roadside Beautification Committee, says that when an out-of-state visitor enters Maine by way of Kittery, he passes 1600 signs in the first 42 miles or one sign every two seconds. The mass is so great it completely dominates the highway.

Development of a marine recreation park on the waterfront, to be financed by the Federal Government as a self-liquidating project, at a cost of $5,000,000, will be proposed by a group of Portland business men. According to reports, the project will include a yacht basin with berths for a large fleet of yachts; a hydroplane basin; outdoor and indoor saltwater swimming pools; a hall with restaurant, small halls for private entertainments with cafe facilities, an outdoor amusement center and a special pier building at which the large passenger boats could dock. Sponsors say that a park of this kind is necessary if Portland is to get the most out of its waterfront facilities. They point out that yachts cannot be berthed here at the present time; that development of small craft sportsmanship is retarded through lack of mooring places, and that seaplanes cannot land except in the middle of the harbor. Under this project, this city would boast one of the finest equipped waterfronts on the Atlantic seaboard.

The State of Maine is expected to co-operate in the 300th anniversary of York County. Legend, tradition and history are mingled indissolubly in the aura of antiquity that surrounds the founding of this ancient colony and the celebration will serve to revive the tales that have been preserved in faded records and in verse. It was Sir Fernando Gorges who in 1632 granted the land from the Kennebec to the Piscataquis, giving it the title of New Somersetshire, after the English county of that name and it was in 1636 that Gorges sent his nephew, Captain William Gorges, to the new province as one of the commissioners by whom it was to be governed.

Maine granite interests are brightened with the announcement that a bill will be introduced in the Legislature which will champion the building-stone industry. It will provide that the Highway Department, when asking for bids on bridge construction, shall require the bidding contractor to submit two sets of figures, one to show the cost if granite is used, and the other to show the cost if cement is made the building material. Much of the cement now used on Maine highways comes from out-of-state sources, while Maine granite quarrymen, stone cutters and operators are suffering from idleness. Granite dealers throughout the State have also looked to the possible construction of a State Library as a starting point for a revival of Maine's once flourishing granite industry. Legislation is already in force, providing for a new library and it is one of many institutional construction projects needing the sanction of the Governor and Council.

Two things which many expect the eighty-seventh Legislature to do before adjournment will be either to change or abolish the direct primary law and to change the date of the State election from September to November. If the Legislature does vote to do either or both, it will be the people who have the final say. The direct primary is part of the Constitution as the date of the State election. Both questions would be voted on at the next September election in 1936.

While it has long been advocated to have the Maine election at the same time as the other states of the Union, there has always been the lack of sufficient votes to enact such a law. The question means little to those who look at the change from a saving to the State. Every four years Maine has a State election in September, and then a national election in November. It is argued that it would be a saving to the State to have both at the same time. On the question of the direct primary, the most logical conjecture is that a modification of the law will be made by the Legislature. While some phases of the law are good others work the opposite way. The modification may be to allow the parties to indorse a candidate in convention and allow any other candidate to run in the primaries.

IN New York IT'S THE
BARCLAY
111 EAST 48TH STREET
JUST OFF PARK AVENUE
THE quiet, dignified atmosphere of The Barclay appeals strongly to Monitor readers of whom we have many, both permanent and transient. We are grateful for their patronage and extend a welcome to all others.
Less than 5 minutes walk to Grand Central Station and Fifth Church
GEO. W. LINDHOLM, Manager

Connelly Backed For Post Office Head in Boston

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—A suggestion that Patrick Connelly, secretary to Senator David I. Walsh when the latter was Governor of Massachusetts, might be selected as a compromise candidate for the Boston postmastership was advanced yesterday by Bay State Democrats in the capital.

Authentic sources in the Post Office Department disclosed yesterday that an examination would be held soon for applicants for the Boston postmastership—the same sources predicting that announcement of the examination would be forthcoming next week.

Under regulations, the incumbent, William E. Hurley, would be precluded from taking the examination, although the Administration, if it chose, might reappoint him. However, the fact an examination is to be held was interpreted here as a definite indication that Mr. Hurley would not be reappointed.

The controversy over the Boston postmastership has become one of the most troublesome before the Administration. The Postmaster General and the President originally were understood to have been committed to Peter F. Tague, a former member of the House, and a protégé of Gov. James M. Curley.

Complications arose, however, in protests against Mr. Tague, and appeals for the retention of Mr. Hurley, one of the few career men to hold the postmastership of a major office. At one time there was a serious possibility that nomination of Mr. Tague might bring opposition from Senator Walsh if and when the nomination were sent to the Senate for confirmation.

Competent authorities said yesterday it was still the desire of the Administration to give the position to Mr. Tague, but suggested that a possible compromise might be made whereby another career man, definitely recorded as a Democrat, might be elevated to the position. Mr. Connelly would qualify in both respects.

Should such a course be decided upon, Bay Staters here predicted last night the appointment would be given to Mr. Connelly, a brother of Judge Thomas Connelly of the Brighton District Court. The consensus was Mr. Hurley was definitely out of consideration.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Robert T. Bushnell, former district attorney, already has a band wagon full of Republicans eager to help him to a gubernatorial victory in 1936, it appears.

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State and the only Republican to withstand the Democratic tidal wave over state elective officers in 1934, predicted at the Middlesex Club Lincoln Day dinner last night that Massachusetts's next Governor would be a Republican and a member of the Middlesex Club. And it is understood, Mr. Bushnell belongs to the club.

While Mr. Cook mentioned no names, several political commentators believe he meant the former district attorney, who recently became president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. With Senator Henry Parkman Jr., Mr. Bushnell has formed the chief opposition to Curleyism. In no uncertain terms he has opposed the Governor's efforts to subdue all opposition by public accusation of most of his enemies in connection with past State House management.

Yet there are numberous others who believe that Mr. Cook was referring to Joseph E. Warner, who lost the Attorney-General's post to Paul A. Dever. The Warner men believe the former Attorney General would be a stronger vote-getter than Mr. Bushnell. Furthermore, while Mr. Bushnell has not publicly announced his intention of becoming a candidate, Mr. Warner has.

However, despite the fact that Mr. Bushnell does not favor such an early entrance, if any entrance at all for years to come, into the gubernatorial list, undoubtedly his candidacy would meet much favor. Many G. O. P. followers have tired of the old leaders and are ready to support a young man of Mr. Bushnell's type, who has liberal ideas.

"Fewer prima donnas and more in the chorus in 1936." This phrase, sounded by Jay R. Benton midst his wise-cracking introductions of speakers at the Middlesex dinner, met instant response. The unmistakable implication is that "prima donnas" were the cause of the 1934 defeat. And there is little doubt among the G. O. P. ranks of the truth of the statement.

From the murmurs heard near the press table at the dinner, it is revealed that the old leaders banked mainly upon their own "magnetism" to obtain votes. They did not bother to weld the Republican organization into a smoothly working machine. As long as they were leaders they did not care about the rest of the organization.

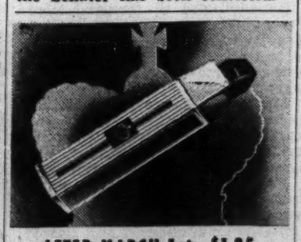
So it appears that the Republicans may follow Mr. Benton's slogan and begin now building a machine which will be strong in all its parts, with every part working. And if a new G. O. P. machine is erected, the Republicans at the Middlesex dinner were certain that victory would again be in their camp in 1936.

Circulation in the Massachusetts Senate of a petition seeking executive clemency for Senator William F. Madden, convicted of forging CWA work slips, has developed a serious problem for the Democratic senators. The convicted Senator being sentenced today, is well liked in the Senate. The Democrats especially do not care to have Senator Madden sent to jail or pay a heavy fine.

On the other hand, if they sign the petition, they will be in the position of sanctioning that which President Roosevelt emphatically promised would not be tolerated in the PWA, CWA, ERA. The President assured the public that no political influence would be exerted to obtain jobs for the faithful, that relief would be given to thosc most needing it.

There seems little chance that the petition will be signed by a sufficient number to warrant it being sent to the President. Few Republicans have signed the document and few Democrats have decided that loyalty to Senator Madden is more desirable than remaining "in right" with the President.

Even if the petition that Senator Madden be pardoned were sent to Washington, the effort would be futile, it is believed. From Washington comes the report that President Roosevelt has insisted that an example be made of Senator Madden, to discourage the practice for which the Senator has been convicted.


AFTER MARCH 1st—$1.25
NOW $1
Indelible Lipstick in six shades. Automatic case. At the better shops.
Prince Matchabelli

Bulwark Against Communism Is Found in Printing Trades

Strong and responsible labor organization in the printing trades has constituted a bulwark against the spread of Communism in the United States, Augustus E. Giegengack, Public Printer of the United States Government, declared in Boston today.

Intelligent labor leadership, sympathetic employers and high caliber membership in printing unions he stated, have combined to safeguard the trades against Communistic activities that have taken temporary root in less responsible labor circles.

This uncompromising stand against Communism, according to the government printer, is made possible largely by a remarkable spirit of give and take between labor and capital in the printing industry, proving to a disturbed nation, he said, that it is possible to satisfactorily adjust disputes consistently without strikes.

Nearly All Organized

More than 75 per cent of labor in the printing trades, throughout the United States, he said, are organized. But this organization, he added, is prepared to do everything in its power to settle every dispute with capital through arbitration. Organization safeguards have been set up against hastily incited strikes, he said.

Not to Mr. Giegengack's knowledge has a printers' union ever broken contract with employers. These contracts, he said, bind unions to carry arbitration to the limit.

The comparative freedom of printing trades from turbulent strikes such as are prevalent throughout the United States in other industries, appears to substantiate the claims of labor, Mr. Giegengack intimated, that powerfully organized workers insure peace in industry.

To a certain extent that is true, he said. But he explained further that strong labor organization in the printing trades is supported by men of sound character, men who have grown up in the printing business and know the needs of individual members better, perhaps, than the members themselves.

Largely Graduates

Added to this, the Government visitor stated, employers of printing establishments are largely graduates of the printing plants and still retain membership in printers' unions. Mr. Giegengack referred to himself as illustrative of an executive who still holds membership in the typographical union.

Through these binding associations which invite keen appreciation from labor and capital of each other's difficulties, the printing trades have weathered every major crisis, both capital and labor exercising every effort to prevent industrial warfare, Mr. Giegengack declared. He confidently predicted that there would never be a major strike in the printing trades.

Music

Emy-Lou Biedenharn

Last night in Jordan Hall, Emy-Lou Biedenharn, contralto, sang a program of lieder to the expert accompaniments of Coenraad V. Bos. Miss Biedenharn divided her numbers into four groups, opening with five songs in English beginning with John Attey (1622), John Hullah, Alexander Lee, Lady John Scott and a manuscript song from Giles-Earle's Song Book (1615). Schubert and Schumann divided the honors of group two, and group three was devoted to Scandinavian composers, including Melartin, Stenhammer, Sinding and Bendix. The final group comprised songs by Hugo Wolf and Richard Strauss.

Miss Biedenharn disclosed a voice of power, rich in the middle and lower registers and of pleasant quality in the upper register when the tones were allowed to proceed freely. Unfortunately the singer has a tendency to "scoop" her tones, from both above and below, which detracts considerably from one's pleasure in her performance. Last night, she also displayed a tendency toward faulty intonation which no doubt could be laid in part to her method of approach. Miss Biedenharn has mastered many of the fundamentals of singing and in songs such as Melartin's "A Christmas Cradle Song," "Der Nussbaum" by Schumann or "Think On Me" by Lady John Scott she is able to create an atmosphere. As yet, however, she is not equipped to give a satisfactory interpretation of songs requiring the more dramatic touch, such as those of Strauss, Wolf or the "Waldesgespracht" by Schumann, for instance. Miss Biedenharn has evidently worked diligently; one can but express the hope that she will continue to work, since her singing last night revealed possibilities as yet unrealized. The audience though rather small was extremely friendly

G. M. S.

Curley Criticized On Utility Stand

Governor Curley was sharply criticized as actually hindering sizable reductions in electric and gas rates, by appointing a committee of three laymen and three public utility officials to attempt reductions.

The criticism was voiced by Wycliffe Marshall, Watertown attorney, active for some time in seeking rate reductions. He declared before the committee on power and light that "under the leadership of the Legislature in this matter, the Governor should work as one of many desirous for cheaper electricity."

Mr. Marshall charged the Governor with fraternizing with utility companies over matters which come under the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Department, and at the same time criticizing the utilities division.

"Threat of confiscation is a doubtful substitute for existing orderly regulation established by our Constitution and laws," he said.

Recipe to Halt Erosion

H. H. Finnell, Dalhart, Texas, federal wind erosion control project director, lists use of crop residues as the most desirable method of wind erosion control.

IF IT'S YOUR FIRST VISIT TO NEW YORK
First impressions are easiest to remember and hardest to lose... the hotel you select on your first visit to New York is important ... to stay at Pierre's is to take away with you memories that are happier than the hopes that you bring.
Rooms for a Day . . . or Longer
Hotel Pierre
EDWARD H. CRANDALL
Managing Director
FIFTH AVENUE AT SIXTY-FIRST STREET
NEW YORK

HASH you can TRUST

● Naturally, you want to know what goes into the hash you eat. Prudence Corned Beef Hash is made of tender young beef and selected potatoes—no scraps, no skin, no gristle. Prudence is the only genuine New England home-quality hash, and it's downright delicious. It comes in 4-portion and 2-portion tins.
If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Co., Boston, Mass.
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
BEEF STEW...LAMB STEW...BEEF LOAF

Property Rate Cut Demanded of State By Tax Federation

Worcester Meeting Begins Rallies on Behalf of Real Estate Owners

A guarantee that any tax legislation passed on Beacon Hill be designed solely for the purpose of property-tax reduction, will be demanded tonight by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers at a regional taxpayers meeting in Worcester.

In order that the demand be backed by more than verbal threats, the federation, which represents 151 taxpayers associations throughout the Commonwealth, would submit an initiative petition to the public to place a maximum limitation on property taxes; this action to be taken if the guarantee is not provided.

Tonight's meeting is the second of a series of regional taxpayers' meetings scheduled to be held throughout the State. As a result of these meetings, which are, according to Mr. Reginald W. Bird, federation president, "to help the taxpayer help himself by visualizing his situation as it really is," the federation hopes to bring more than 200 associations into the fold immediately.

Mr. Bird pointed out that the meetings were not to be "indignation meetings," but "informative meetings," to aid the taxpayer who is already overburdened in this State.

The local taxpayers' associations, aided by the federation, according to figures furnished, have saved the taxpayers over $25,000,000 in the last three years. It was further pointed out that the State deficit for 1935 was estimated at $25,000,000 and that the real estate owner, unless some drastic and speedy action were taken on Beacon Hill, would have to suffer again, as in the past.

"THERE'S A REASON"
Made in a jiffy! Delicious
Postum

SINCE 1881

20c A FULL QUART
(Plus bottle deposit)
CLICQUOT CLUB quality was established more than half a century ago. Now, to it, is added a new and unequaled standard of value . . . a *full-quart* bottle for only 20c!
This means 32 ounces of a ginger ale made from the pick of Jamaica's ginger . . . aged with selected taste-heighteners . . . blended with pure water from deep rock sources. A Pale Dry that's really *dry!*
Also available in full pints, and in special hotel and club sizes. Ask for CLICQUOT CLUB Pale Dry, or Golden, or Sarsaparilla at your nearest dealer. . . . Clicquot Club Company, Millis, Massachusetts.
Clicquot Club PALE DRY
The Vintage Ginger Ale

A. F. of L. Pushes Vertical Union

Swanson Clears Navy on Bids

Roosevelt Links Pay and Taxes

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The Administration was firmer in the Congressional saddle today with its committee victories in the Senate than at any time since the World Court defeat.

Lines of party discipline seemed to be solidifying again, and it was the view of seasoned observers that while Congress will go off the reservation in many minor skirmishes during the remainder of the session, President Roosevelt will ultimately be able to get his "must" bills enacted into law. Negative control over legislation he dislikes will not be so strong, events have shown.

Meanwhile in the labor field, the A. F. of L. reverses its inflexible practice and turns its automotive organization into the "vertical" type of one-industry unification. And President Roosevelt—in a notification which may sooner or later be used on a far larger scale—tells Congress that when it votes expenditures it must devise the taxes to pay for them.

★ ★ ★

American Federation of Labor: Faced with a loss of prestige as well as numerical strength within the automobile industry, the American Federation of Labor's executive council decided to approve the merger of more than 100 independent automobile labor unions into one single international union.

The move, which is expected materially to increase the strength of organized labor within the industry, is partially in line with the tendency toward conversion of horizontal or craft unions into vertical or industrial unions. The merger will not provide a complete vertical union of all A. F. of L. affiliates in the industry. Tool and die workers, machinists and maintenance men will continue to belong to their respective craft unions. But all others will be grouped together in an organization of an industrial union type.

The move made in accordance with a decision reached at the last convention of the federation which directed the executive council to grant international union charters to the automobile, cement and aluminum workers. That decision resulted from the growing pressure within labor circles for a reconstruction of labor organization to bring it up to date in conformity with modern industrial conditions.

It is the contention of the reformers that the craft union is adapted only to medieval economic conditions and that it is entirely out of place in a highly industrialized economy. The power of the craft union within the federation is still strong, however, and the tendency to change is being resisted at every step.

★ ★ ★

Navy Exonerated: If any Navy Department official suggested to shipbuilders that they get together and decide who should bid on various types of warships in 1933, he did so entirely without authority, Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, emphatically declares.

He made his statement in reply to charges made at the Senate munitions investigation that "representatives of the Navy" had "expressed the desire that the builders themselves should get together and agree as far as they could upon what each would bid and then bid on nothing else." Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), chairman of the committee, drew from this letter, written by a former shipbuilder, the conclusion that the Navy was a "party to the collusion."

"Reports that the Navy Department was in collusion with shipbuilders are not true and are without the slightest foundation," Mr. Swanson said. As proof that he did not encourage a monopoly by the "big three"—New York, Newport News and Bethlehem Shipbuilding Companies—Mr. Swanson added: "I would be glad if private shipyards would expand because it would mean more competition and more bidders for our construction program."

The Senate committee, meanwhile, switching for the present from affairs of the New York company to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, studied ways in which the latter might have taken advantage of the Treasury in tax matters.

★ ★ ★

Asking Congress to Pay: President Roosevelt today reluctantly signed the joint resolution restoring to federal employees on April 1, 1935, instead of July 1 the remaining 5 per cent of their pay cut which first went into effect in the Economy Act passed in the special session of Congress shortly after his inauguration.

At the same time, the President notified Congress that it would have to find the revenues to pay for the restored pay cut. It will cost $16,000,000. Thus he put into modified effect the widely-advocated practice of demanding that the Congress attach a covering tax to every new appropriation it votes.

Yet though this is the demand, there is no means of enforcement. The President was able only to say, "It should be noted that this sum ($16,000,000) was not contained in the budget estimates, and that consideration should properly be given to methods by which Government revenues can be increased to meet this and any other new appropriations which tend to throw the regular budget out of balance."

In this mild statement there is visible no club, and although the President may request Congress to find the money, the task of making them do so—particularly when it comes to such raids as the $2,300,000,000 bonus payment—will be very difficult.

Mr. Roosevelt's opposition to the pay cut restoration has been on the ground of Washington living expenses, which studies show have not yet risen to the pre-depression level, despite the fact that the stability of government employment and the vast New Deal hiring has sent Washington expenses far above most of the rest of the country.

★ ★ ★

Birth Control Grows Up: Seven hundred backers of birth control as a means of raising economic standards gathered at a dinner at the Mayflower Hotel last night to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of their movement, but so much praise was directed to Mrs. Margaret Sanger, its founder, that she said she was almost convinced it was her birthday instead.

Referred to by Mrs. Pearl S. Buck, the author, as "one of the most courageous women of our times," Mrs. Sanger rose to announce amid loud applause new plans for collecting 1,000,000 signatures to petitions addressed to the President and Congress asking support for a birth control bill similar to one which the House Judiciary Committee tabled last week.

The bill, reintroduced yesterday, seeks to end the classification of birth control material as "obscene," Mrs. Sanger also recommended that the President establish a federal population bureau "to survey our human resources."

Political Washington generally stayed away from the dinner inasmuch as birth control has proved to be a dangerous question for public officials to express their views on. Messages of congratulation were received from Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Mrs. Newton D. Baker, H. G. Wells, Baroness Shidzue Ishimoto, Amelia Earhart and others.

★ ★ ★

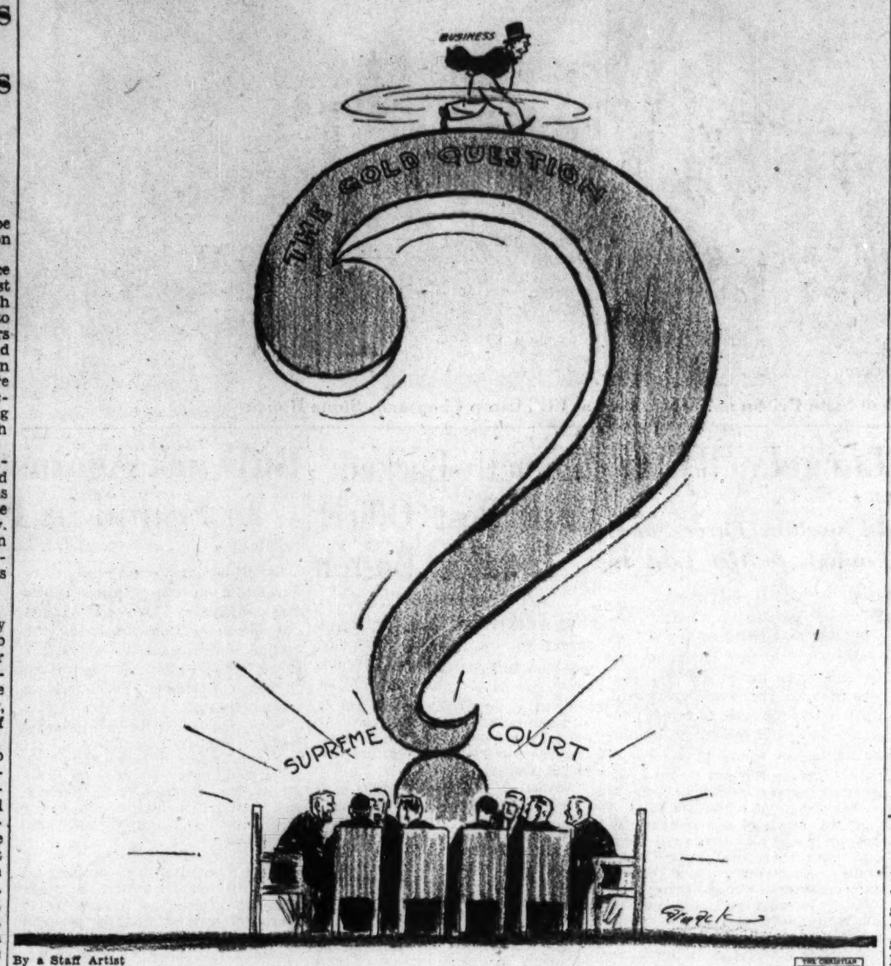
Pink Slip Again: The congressional backfire to the pink slip method of publicity for income tax returns takes the form of two differing bills, introduced in Senate and House.

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D), New York, has a general bill ending such publicity. Representative C. Jasper Bell (D), Missouri, introduces a bill which does not absolutely prohibit publication, but takes power to control publication from the hands of the President and confines the information solely to departments for use in collecting income taxes and to legally constituted committees of the Senate and the House.

Only hope for these legislative attempts, however, lies in a substantial movement being started in constituencies. Fiscal leaders in Congress are definitely opposed to altering the present law, although there may be prospect of another compromise similar to that which produced the pink slip and all its prophesied difficulties.

Representative Bell calls the pink slip "the greatest scientific aid ever given to criminals and racketeers by an orderly government designed to enforce the law and rights of life and property."

That 'Up in the Air' Feeling



By a Staff Artist

Quoddy Project Shown Social And Economic See-saw

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The real issue of the Quoddy Bay tide-power project — "economic unsoundness versus social desirability"—was before President Roosevelt today, fully disclosed by publication of last year's report from his special board of review.

The board's investigation definitely found that Quoddy Bay would not produce cheap power. Whether this damaging conclusion will be altered substantially by Gov. Louis J. Brann's proposal to cut the cost down to $30,000,000 has not yet been shown.

Governor Brann, Dexter P. Cooper, engineer who sponsored the idea, and other friends of the scheme feel that President Roosevelt will intervene "for social reasons" as a part of the rural rehabilitation and industrial decentralization campaign.

As against such arguments, it is pointed out that the engineers declare that a steam-power plant at the same spot would produce power less expensively than the tidal dams. Presumably the principal "social" effects of the project—provided as well by steam as by tide—would be in the availability of cheap power to residents of the northeastern corner of Maine, and prospective attraction of some industries there.

The report says:

"However, if the cost of fuel increases, either because of higher production costs or because of depletion of fuel supply, and as the available more economical hydro plants are developed and utilized, the time may arrive when the development of this project will be economically sound."

Meandering Tennessee

From the fire warden's tower on top of the Shuckstack Mountain in North Carolina, the meandering Tennessee River can be seen at seven widely separated places far to the west.

British Save Nine of Parker's Crew But Seth Sticks and Waits for Tow

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12 (AP)—Nine of the 13 sailors who set out for an adventure cruise on the schooner Seth Parker were aboard the British Cruiser Australia today after their rescue in the South Seas.

Phillips Lord, the radio impresario-skipper, whose trouble calls once before had brought the warship to the schooner's side, and four others still were aboard the round-the-world adventure ship, apparently awaiting a "hitch-hike" tow from an American naval vessel, expected Thursday.

The Australia, with the Duke of Gloucester aboard, stood by in what radio men here took to be "stony silence," while Mr. Lord continued to send out the messages that have distinguished his appearances on the air since he first reported his ship in trouble because of heavy seas.

In a message to the Australia he said the Duke, the third son of the King of England, probably would be after him "with a shotgun."

He wirelessed to the Associated Press (collect) a message describing how he was staying with the ship, in best maritime tradition, and that four other crew men had refused to leave him.

Mr. Lord, known to American radio listeners as "Seth Parker," embarked on the now-celebrated cruise in 1933 to satisfy his publicly announced craving for adventure.

Radiomarine here picked up a message that the Australia had advised the Parker she would stand by until the American navy boat arrived from Samoa, 800 miles away.

Early Sunday the Australia answered previous trouble calls from the Seth Parker but expressed "considerable astonishment" when it found nothing wrong and sailed off when Mr. Lord said he did not need help then.

Several hours later, the SOS went out and the Australia headed back to the rescue.

In his messages after the S O S, Lord explained his apprehension for "young collegers" in the crew prompted him to send the distress call.

As the Australia marked time, Lord sent it this note of gratitude, Navy Radio here reported:

"You have already put us into an obligation we can never repay, and besides that if you do not get to your destination the Duke of Gloucester will be hunting for me with a shotgun the rest of his life."

Captain Lord repeatedly mentioned to the Australia has desire for a tow, but apparently met with but slight response.

Before the Australia arrived, Captain Lord reported the weather abating. Earlier, residents of the Cook Islands, southwest of the Society group and east of Samoa, reported the worst hurricane of years.

Later Captain Lord quoted a message he said he received from the captain of the Gloucester absolving the Parker from any semblance of a publicity stunt in its S O S call, which the Gloucester's master is said to have justified.

Roosevelt Wins Committee Fight For Work Relief

$4,800,000,000 Measure Goes to Senate Just as He Wants It

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—President Roosevelt's huge lump-sum work-relief measure, which was the outstanding feature of the annual budget message, vaulted over all opposition in the Senate Appropriations Committee today, both from conservative and liberal members, and will go to the Senate floor almost word for word as the Administration wants it.

The final action of the committee, taken today, was decisive. In three straight votes the Administration was victorious. The $4,880,000,000, by which Mr. Roosevelt will be given a free hand in distributing the largest lump sum work-relief program in history, will reach the Senate floor virtually without concessions to opponents.

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, chairman of the committee, will report the bill out tomorrow. There is every expectation that having passed the initial hurdle in committee the same success will follow it before the chamber as a whole.

Substitute Amendment

The chief fight centered over the McCarran amendment, which is backed by the A. F. of L., and provides for payment of prevailing wages in a given community for work done on any project instituted. The Administration fought the amendment and word was sent to the Senate that the bill might be vetoed if it were retained.

The amendment was first adopted by the committee last week, 12 to 8; was reopened on a motion to reconsider Friday, by vote of 14 to 9; and was finally displaced today by a substitute amendment, 14 to 9. Senator McCarran served notice he would carry his vote to the floor.

An attempt to reconsider the defeated amendment of Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, which would have reduced the lump sum appropriation to $2,880,000,000 was defeated 11 to 12. This amendment previously lost through a tie vote 10 to 10.

More Power on Wages

The third effort to qualify the Administration bill by requiring that all contracts be let to the lowest bidder and to private contractors where over 10 per cent of the workers were skilled labor was defeated without a roll call.

The substitute for the McCarran amendment was proposed by Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia. It gives the President authority to prescribe wages on projects as he sees fit, but in the event that he finds the federal rate is decreasing the prevailing wage rate in a community in a given trade, he shall raise the rate to the local prevailing wage.

This amendment gives the President even greater authority than the bill originally provides, and puts a powerful club in his hands to manipulate wages.

End to Strike Voted

LANSFORD, Penna., Feb. 13 (AP)—Mine workers at the No. 9 colliery of the Lehigh Navigation Coal Company whose wage dispute developed into a sympathy strike of 6000 employees, voted yesterday to return to their posts today and to attempt settlement of the difficulties through conciliation.

Hoover Urges People To Be Heads, Not State

(Continued from Page 1)

emasculated Congress, assumed judicial powers, used the emergency legislation to break down important provisions of the Bill of Rights, and shaken the foundation of our liberty and democratic government." There were "No substitute for the verities," he said, declaring that it was "time to stand up and fight."

Governor Hoffman was severely critical of "the present federal tendency to make businessmen scapegoats," and declared the Republican Party was only waiting "new, aggressive and inspiring leadership to be touched into militant life," and fulfill its responsibility to "perpetuate free institutions."

Crisis in Government

Dr. Frank saw the country face to face with a grave crisis in government, declaring that, while the "mass mind" continued to be patient with the Administration and was willing to give it all the opportunity necessary to solve the economic and social problems, the time was at hand to hold "this crisis government to strict accountability."

"The mass mind expects something more than a Red Cross statesmanship that momentarily salves the economic wounds of the time and subsides into transient silence a vast army of Americans for whom no secure place is open in the normal enterprise of the nation's business, industry and agriculture," he declared.

The issue was not the Republican Party against the Democratic Party, he said; it was whether the country was to follow Europe's "pathological formula of self-contained nationalism," or pattern its future "on an intelligently modernized capitalism that finds its profit in production for the masses and stabilizes its market by a progressively wide distribution of the national income."

Goshen Hound Wins Kennel Club First

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Making his first showing in the United States, Southball Moonstone, a lanky greyhound from E. T. Clark's Halcyon Kennels of Goshen, N. Y., today was crowned the champion hound dog of the Westminster Kennel Club show as the exhibition entered its final day of competition in Madison Square Garden.

Dominating one division of the show as few fanciers have in recent years, Florence B. Ilch, of Red Bank, N. J., yesterday scored heavily with collies.

Mrs. Ilch sent out 22 collies to battle with nearly 100 more of the breed. She left the wing with 15 blue ribbons, including the best-of-breed award won for the second straight year by Bellhaven Black Lucason.

Chief of the upsets was the downfall of Chauncey Stillman's Kenridge Gunner, of Cornwall, N. Y., champion of the English springer spaniels last year. The title was taken over by W. B. S. Thomas's White Knight, of Bloomfield, N. J.

PERMANENT WAVES
Wrapped personally by
MR. COLLE
$8.50
$7.50
and
$5.00
Colle's
204 Fifth Avenue
Buhl Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATlantic 0554

For Good Groceries
It's . . .
BUTLER'S
There's a Store Near You
PITTSBURGH

CUSTOM MADE
FURS
THAT FIT BETTER
Prices No Higher Than Ready-to-Wear Furs
ABRAVANEL FUR SHOP
204 Fifth Ave., 3rd Floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

At Last!
Shirts with Soft Collars that Won't Wrinkle
No—Won't Wrinkle! Before or After Laundering
This new fool-proof process, that gives you starched collar neatness, without starch—soft collar comfort without slovenliness is CALLED
TRUBENIZED
It solves the problem of looking neat, yet comfortable, around the neckline. It's the greatest innovation for smart style with comfort since the birth of the collar-attached shirt.
$2
NO WILT NO CURL NO STAYS
NO STARCH NO CRUSH
NO WRINKLE NO STIFFNESS NO BLISTER
—And No More Expensive Than an Ordinary Shirt
BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FREE PARKING

North Side Laundry
offers you in addition to our high quality LAUNDRY SERVICE — the NEW ZORIC cleaning service, for men's, women's and children's apparel.
Called for and delivered anywhere in Allegheny County.
FAIRFAX 3810
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Central Cafeteria
FOUNDED 1909
327 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
WE RECOMMEND our food especially to those who say, "I don't know what I want to eat!"
We'll guarantee you'll see many good things to eat that will "whet" your appetite.
"Like going home to lunch"
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Except Sundays and Holidays

BUY Champion COAL
"It's the Best"
More Heat—Burns Longer
Full Weight
Cheaper per Winter
Delivered Anywhere in Pittsburgh or Suburbs . . .
GRANT 3121
Pittsburgh Coal Co.
Retail Division, 306 Diamond Street

Because
We are fur coat makers, you can depend on us for quality furs.
Final Sale of Coats and Fur Coats Now On.
Feller's
3RD AND MARKET STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA.

ARROW CO.
Stationers
Printers Engravers
BLANK BOOKS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Greeting Cards
16th and SANSOM STS.
PHILADELPHIA

STREET LINDER & PROPERT
OPTICIANS
20th and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia
Ask for MR. R. KENNEDY

Craig Coal
Jeddo Highland
KOPPERS COKE
and Vacuum Fuel Oil
Represented by
J. Philip Strehle
47 Montana Street, Philadelphia
Call GERmantown 5539

ABBOTTS
Dependably Fine Dairy Products
DeLuxe "A" Milk
Butter - Cottage Cheese
Ice Cream
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, EVEgreen 4461
South Jersey and Seashore

Marquetand's
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5.
The menu contains no end of good things at moderate prices.
Marquetand's for Better Candies including
Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores:
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Special Value
IN ENGRAVED WEDDING STATIONERY
A choice of three styles of script or three styles of solid lettering, white or ivory paper, single or double fold sheets with inside and outside envelopes; price includes engraved copper plate.
100 Announcements, 7 lines $14.00
100 Invitations, 10 lines 15.50
100 At Home, Church or Reception Cards, 4 lines 6.50
ILLUSTRATED CATALOG ON REQUEST
S. KIND & SONS
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
JEWELERS • SILVERSMITHS
1110 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA
WE BUY OLD GOLD

Today Is— FURSDAY
February Clearance
of all fur coats . . .
Theo. F. Siefert
1730 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

SPRINGER'S RESTAURANT
Under Reading Terminal
At 12th and Filbert Streets
PHILADELPHIA
NO MUSIC . . . NO BEER or LIQUOR . . . Just good, plain, wholesome food.
SEA FOOD, Specialties
Table d'Hote and a la Carte Service
Open Daily and Sunday

Is Your ROOF Prepared for SNOW! SLEET!! ICE!!!
We will, with your permission, make an examination and report conditions as we find them.
City or Suburban
Any kind of roof material.
No obligation.
T. S. Johnson Sons Co.
622-4-6 Cherry Street
Phone Walnut 3802 PHILA., PA.

WAWA DAIRY FARMS
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
CERTIFIED and RAW MILK
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Farms and Bottling Plant
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Main Office
ALLEGHENY AVE. at 35th Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Telephone RADCLIFF 7020

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PERMANENT WAVES
the finest obtainable—at $5 and $7.50—wrapped personally by
MR. GITTLER
Also Personality Haircutting
and
Hair Dyeing that cannot be detected
Facials—Finger Waves—Marcels
GITTLER'S
1631 CHESTNUT STREET
Spruce 6344 2nd Floor Rear

Fresher by a Day
At 5 A. M. the cows are milked.
At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.
45th and Parrish Streets
PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Preston 1920

SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900
TODAY
Famous Reading Anthracite
Naturally Superior
GERM'TN AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
5036 WARRINGTON
W. PHILA.

RUGS
of superior quality and beauty for almost a century.
HARDWICK AND MAGEE CO.
1220 Market Street
Philadelphia

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
77th Anniversary Sale
In All Departments
We List Just a Few of the Specials in Children's Wear
Toddle Dresses 77c
Sweaters 1.77
Brother and Sister Suits and Dresses, each 2.77
Girls' Cotton Dresses 1.77
Little Boys' Real Harris Tweed Coats (cunning!) 7.77

Cleanup of Earth's Seven Seas Planned in International Drive To End Wide Damage From Oil

Birds and Fish Have Been Greatest Sufferers as Oil-Burning Ships Have Increased in Number; League of Nations Plans for Big Conference

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A grand clean-up of the Seven Seas is under way.

This is good news for all the sea birds, fish and other dwellers of the deep which for years have suffered from the pollution of the seas by oil discharge from ships.

Since the advent of oil, the maritime nations of the world have been fighting a losing battle against the ever-increasing pollution of their coastal waters by ships burning or carrying oil. Each nation has tried to protect itself by enacting legislation forbidding oil discharge in its own territorial waters, which usually extend some three miles from the mainland. But there are no international regulations further out at sea.

An attempt at international agreement was made at Washington in 1926, when 14 countries met in conference to consider remedies. They agreed voluntarily to set up proscribed areas extending from 50 to 150 miles from their coasts within which no oily matter whatsoever might be discharged. Unfortunately, this convention never came into force.

Plan New Conference

Since then oil pollution has increased. Therefore, last July the British Government asked the League of Nations to take up the question as one of international concern. In a recent preliminary survey, a small League Committee of British, American, Japanese, French, Italian and Danish technical experts agreed that international measures to limit the oil evil should be devised without delay. The League's Organization for Communications and Transit has indorsed the views of its experts and preparations for a new international conference are now in hand.

Government reports show that every year a large number of sea birds are killed or injured by oil. Once their wings become saturated with oil they are unable to fly, swim or dive and often perish from slow starvation. Injured birds have been seen in places where there is little pollution of the beach, having presumably met oil some distance from the shore.

Oil is also responsible for the destruction of fish, particularly shellfish and of marine grasses—the staple food of fish and birds. Some fish is so tainted with oil as to be inedible when caught.

It is not clear whether oil affects fish living at the bottom of the sea, but it certainly destroys the eggs of such fish when floating near the surface.

It also does great harm to herring and mackerel as they come to the surface, especially when young. According to a British Sea Fishery Committee "crabs, lobsters, shrimps and prawns are quickly smothered and killed by oil."

Oil pollution also causes discomfort to fishermen, spoiling their clothes and boots, and also to bathers. It depreciates the value of seaside resorts, damages the paintwork of boats, pollutes piers, quays, promenades and fishing-nets. Finally it increases the fire hazard through the accumulation of oil which has drifted into harbors and creeks.

At present, these oil evils occur almost everywhere. They are found to a serious extent in Britain and the United States. In Japan fisheries have been damaged, particularly shell fisheries. According to the League's experts, oil pollution has also "jeopardized the cultivation of edible seaweed which forms one of the most important industries on portions of the coast" of Japan. In Italy, sea-beaches have been mainly affected, and there is also the danger of fire in some of the harbors. Most of the damage in France has been to fisheries, to seaside resorts and bathing stations.

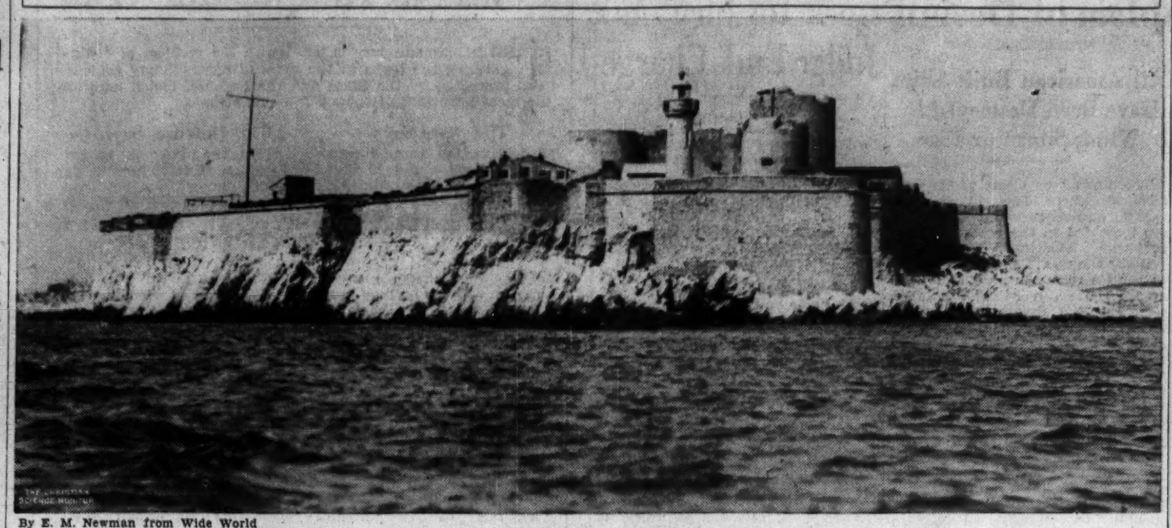
Damage in Canada

Canada feels the need for international co-operation to avoid the danger of damage by fire as well as destruction to summer resorts, fisheries and bird life.

In certain cases, the experts point out, pollution cannot be avoided. Such exceptions occur when oil-carrying ships are stranded or come into collision, or when oil is poured on tempestuous seas to help ships in distress. The experts are agreed, however, that it should be possible to avoid unnecessary pollution due to the discharge of "sludge" from oil ships when their tanks are cleaned out, as well as oily ballast water and bilge water from ships of all kinds.

Efficient separators for separating oil from water are now available. These should be made compulsory for all ships needing them. They are now cheaper than formerly and many shipowners claim that the value of the oil recovered has paid for the cost of the separators. As the latter take up a fair amount of space, it is also suggested that the usual dues based on tonnage shall not be charged in respect of space rendered unavailable for cargo by their installation.

'The Count of Monte Cristo's' Prison



By E. M. Newman from Wide World

The Famous Château d'If Off Marseilles

France Owns the Island and Its Famous Prison and Has Recently Auctioned Off the Concession at Triple the Former Rental. Tourists Pay 2 Francs Each to Go Through the Place Immortalized by Alexandre Dumas.

Italy and Ethiopia Agree to Arbitrate Boundary Disputes

(Continued from Page 1)

d'Affaires Yesus told the Associated Press:

"Signor Suvich assured me that neither King Victor Emmanuel nor Premier Mussolini wanted war and I assured him that Ethiopia did not want war."

He said his discussion in the Foreign Office revolved on the question of which side was the aggressor in the fighting at Afdub last month.

Chargé Yesus said he believes certain tribes near the frontier with Italian leanings were trying to stir up trouble between the two countries. He said he now was awaiting instructions from Addis Abeba regarding the next move.

Mussolini's Demands

Italy's demands—which Chargé Yesus said Ethiopia would not accept without modification, were authoritatively reported to include:

1. A salute to the Italian flag at Addis Abeba.

2. A neutralized zone along the frontiers of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland—Italy's African colonies which border Ethiopia—from which all Ethiopian troops would be withdrawn.

3. Final delimitation of the borders.

4. Payment of $44,900 in indemnities for Italian losses.

5. Tighter control by Emperor Haile Selassie's government over the roving, war-like border tribes, particularly in the neighborhood of the disputed city of Ualual where two separate clashes have resulted in the death of 35 Italians and the wounding of 66.

Britain and France Seen Advising Ethiopia To Meet Italy's Demands

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Both Great Britain and France are reported in official circles today as having let Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia know that they consider it advisable for his country to meet Italy's demands as quickly as possible.

Ethiopia's flat denial of Italian charges as published yesterday is regarded critically by officials here, who believe Ethiopia is making a grave error in adopting these tactics.

Great Britain and France have known for a long time of the Italian demands, just made public, and are understood to be satisfied that Premier Benito Mussolini's Government has been subjected to extreme provocation.

Admonitions

It is understood the British and French ministers to Addis Abeba admonished the Ethiopians for their attitude and assured them they would suffer no loss of "face" if their Government apologized and compensated Italy for the loss of its soldiers.

The significance of the warlike activities in Italy was discounted by officials here, who point out that in similar crises Premier Mussolini always has shown two sides to his foreign policy—the fanfare and drum-beating side being purely for internal effect, to satisfy the Italian temperament.

It is recognized in official quarters that Italians are very sensitive over their defeat at the hands of the Ethiopians in 1896.

No Ultimatum Yet

At the same time it was emphasized that Il Duce always has cooperated closely with Great Britain and France in the cause of peace. Officials were confident therefore that this more moderate aspect of his foreign policy will come to the fore again.

Further information from Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador to Rome, it was announced, made plain that Italy has served no ultimatum on Ethiopia. Sir Eric's report pointed out that Italy actually has only "reserved its rights" to demand reparations.

Columbia Transportation Co.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Columbia Transportation Company announced the purchase of eight Great Lakes bulk freight vessels of the Valley Camp Fleet.

Château d'If Brings Increased Income To French Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLES, France — While historic châteaux throughout France are falling into ruins for lack of tenants, the ruins of the Château d'If bring more than 112,000 francs a year ($7466 at 15) into the French Treasury.

The gloomy island of bare rock in the Mediterranean, a couple of miles off the coast from Marseilles, appears to be the proof that although truth may be stranger than fiction, fiction pays better. For the Château d'If is a valuable investment because of the thousands of visitors who pay two francs each to see the prison from which the imaginary Edmond Dantes, Count of Monte Cristo, made his imaginary escape through the pages of the famous novel of Alexandre Dumas.

Evidently the popularity of the Dumas novel is on the increase, for up until last year the state received only 40,500 francs yearly rent for the château, which belongs to France. The story's recent film popularity has also brought added interest.

Enthusiastic bidding at an auction held late in 1934 awarded the château to Jean Taybaud, who now runs it as a concession, tripling the old amount.

The Château d'If, for centuries a French prison, has in fact much actual historical interest. Mirabeau was imprisoned there and the famous Philippe Egalité.

Visitors to the island, however, seem more interested in visiting the cell where Edmond Dantes was supposedly imprisoned, and in standing on the spot from where he was flung into the sea, thence to make his spectacular escape.

Cuba's Social Unrest: Is U. S. to Blame?

(Continued from Page 1)

by Dr. Shaw. That, however, more than 90 per cent of the electorate is registered, hence the elections will not be "inconclusive."

Shaw: That Cuba is in a growing reign of terror, unrest, and civil disturbance.

Economic Conditions

Official Sources: That the terrorism is caused by the "social revolutionary" groups. That social discontent has not increased. That in the 1935 sugar harvest 115 sugar mills are grinding in a spirit of optimism, whereas a year ago there were less than a score, and a spirit of hopelessness prevailed.

Shaw: That many leading candidates are in "self-imposed exile."

Official Sources: That Grau San Martin is the only "many," and that he could return with impunity, as Martinez Saenz did.

Shaw: That the existence of a large army is proof of the Mendieta regime's unpopularity.

Official Sources: That the Cuban army numbers less than 14,000 or only 500 more than in the Machado period, an increase largely made in the Grau San Martin regime. That the army's strength may prove the lawlessness of the opposition rather than Mendieta's unpopularity.

Sugar Quota Formula

Shaw: That the sugar quota is a "whip which is being cracked over the Cubans' heads to make them conform."

Official Sources: That the Department of State has no control over sugar quotas, which are set up by formula under the Jones-Costigan Act, unchanged whatever régime is in power in Cuba.

Shaw: That strong American economic interests are dissatisfied.

Official Sources: That their chief demand is for increased severity in dealing with the "social revolutionaries" supported by Professor Shaw.

Shaw: That "for the first time an American Ambassador has been criticized by the official organ of a political party in the land to which he was accredited."

Official Sources: That Professor Shaw would be hard put to it to find an American Ambassador, to any Latin-American country at least, who has not been so criticized.

Greeks Form Group To Stimulate Arts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—To raise the level of the Greek decorative arts, a society has been formed here called "The Hellenic Arts."

Celebrities in many phases of Greek life, financiers, industrialists and statesmen, belong to the administrative council. The society intends to aid artisans, to undertake research work into materials and to organize markets for finished products. The result, it is hoped, will be the founding of a purely Greek style of modern decoration and furnishing.

Lytton Forecasts Action by League On African Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

League took some action to head off trouble there."

Just out of a plane from Washington, Bulwer Lytton's grandson, onetime Viceroy of India, but best known in America as chairman of the League of Nations' Commission on Manchuria, was negotiating a chop and a baked apple in the second-floor dining room of a house on Beacon Hill.

"They didn't feed me on the airplane," was his way of explaining this meal at an hour sacred in England to tea—and of putting his visitor at ease.

Doubts Serious Trouble

Tall and tanned, quiet and courteous, the man whose report still stands as the world's judgment through the League on the question of Manchuria, seems in no hurry to begin an investigation of the issue between Mussolini and Haile Selassie. But in view of the news of Italy's mobilization, he feels, "Geneva will now do something. There should be no serious trouble; Mussolini is wiser than his saber-rattling speeches make him appear."

But Lord Lytton's immediate interest is the question of Anglo-American co-operation. He had come to Boston to deliver a lecture on that theme at Ford Hall Forum.

"I am not a missionary, mind you, nor an ambassador-at-large. I am not proposing an alliance between Great Britain and the United States. That would be misunderstood, and would do more harm than good. What I am interested in is such a friendship between America and Britain as appears to exist between America and Canada."

Anti-Smuggling Accord

To illustrate the kind of co-operation he hopes to see, Lord Lytton retold a story he had heard "at the White House. It seems that when plans were under discussion for the new air patrol along the Canadian border to prevent liquor smuggling, it was at first thought that a Canadian officer in a Canadian plane and an American officer in an American plane would have to fly on parallel routes.

But someone asked, "Why two planes?" So it was decided to put an officer from each country in a single plane. This genuine Canadian-American patrol saves not only airplanes but red tape and misunderstandings between officers of the two countries.

Definite Co-operation

Lord Lytton believes a similar attitude toward the common interests of Britain and America in much larger fields would be of inestimable value, not only to the two countries themselves, but to the peace of the world. "For the welfare of all nations there is nothing more necessary than a close co-operation between the governments of your country and mine," he said.

He contemplates something more than the traditional mutuality of culture and outlook among the English-speaking peoples. He is thinking of definite and active co-operation in the governmental sphere. He spoke of the joint study by statesmen and experts of the two countries' mutual problems.

"We must recognize our common interests and discover where our true advantage lies," he said.

Troublesome Questions

Several specific issues have been irritating Anglo-American relations. Some of these are debts, tariffs, currency stabilization, and the fact that one country is in the League and the other out. Lord Lytton mentioned these differences. Indeed, he feels that they are in themselves sufficient reason for specific efforts to remove them.

But Lord Lytton's vision extends farther afield, and he believes these issues will be more amenable if approached with an appreciation of larger questions wherein co-operation of Britain and America is even more vital.

He considers that both countries have a common stake in world peace which transcends all minor interests, and makes it imperative to "study in close co-operation how the international problems of this postwar world may best be handled for the welfare of mankind."

Avenues of Approach

Two possible avenues for co-operation were particularly mentioned:

First—The development of a new neutrality policy by the United States which would lessen British fears that America might insist on trading with an aggressor.

Second — The probability that greater readiness of the United States to join in peace efforts in the Far East than in Europe would facilitate Anglo-American co-operation to protect their common interests in the Pacific, and, above all, their common stake in world peace.

In it all Lord Lytton asked for "my kind of peacemaking by friendship, not armaments."

Inactivity of League On Manchoukuo Case Denounced by Lytton

If the League of Nations rose to the heights of collective persuasion which it can attain, Japan could be induced to withdraw its troops from Manchoukuo, said the Earl of Lytton, speaking before the Ford Hall Forum last night.

"I do not admit that this problem cannot be solved without the use of force," he declared.

Lord Lytton's denunciation of the League of Nations for its inactivity was terse and delivered with hammer blows. Not a thing has been done by the League since his commission of inquiry made its report, he declared.

"The League has done nothing but condemn. It has offered no help." If the League has failed, he said, it is only because the League has not tried.

The solution outlined by Lord Lytton called for marshaling every ounce of peaceful persuasion that the nations of the world can muster—and continually applying it to the task of bringing Japan into harmony with the collective peace system. He drew a picture of Japanese troops being called out of Manchoukuo, and a plebiscite being carried out, to determine what form of government the people themselves wish.

Garden Carried Far To Cyclone Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—About 250 miles east of Cairns, North Queensland, is Willis Island, a cyclone warning station where two men are stationed and have a vegetable garden in Australasia.

A few years ago a large quantity of first class river loam from the banks of the Brisbane River was shipped from Brisbane to the island, 1000 miles to the northeast. The soil was to enable the men to make a garden on their sandy island.

This has proved a success and now yields sufficient lettuce, tomatoes, cabbages and so on for the men's needs. Prior to having their garden, they were compelled to exist solely on tinned foods. The only boat that ever calls at the island is the yearly supplies steamer.

Andean Flight Revealed Glacier Which Caused Destructive Flood

Blocked Tributary of Mendoza River, Forming Dam of Ice Which Suddenly Broke—Regular Trips of Inspection Advised by Researchers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Additional evidence of the value of aircraft for purposes of research has been afforded at Mendoza, just across the high mountain frontier separating Chile and Argentina. It followed closely on the achievement in Peru when a plane of the Panagra company attained a height of 30,000 feet in order that Dr. Serge Koriff of the California Technicological Institute might make observations in the cosmic rays in the southern hemisphere.

Early in January last year a flood descended from the heights of the Cordillers and swept away part of the Transandine railway, inundating vast regions and causing heavy loss of life. The phenomenon, though unusual, indicated the presence of a constant danger and the Argentine authorities have been pre-occupied by the possibility of its recurrence.

At the initiative of the management of the Los Andes Electric Company, which lost its entire plant by the flooding of the Mendoza River, the Pan American Grace Airways was asked to co-operate in investigation work, and a plane was in due course dispatched to Mendoza.

Members of Commission

Early one January morning the plane left Los Tamarindos Airport, carrying a mission to the scene of the flood damage. The following took part in the enterprise: David H. Matson, consulting engineer of the Los Andes Electric Company; German von Stazewsky, local manager of the company; Emilio Vicchi, general superintendent of irrigation in the Province of Mendoza; Lieut. Col. Vicente Andrade, commanding the military air base at Los Tamarindoes; Lieut. Horacio Apicella of the air base, in charge of the photographic apparatus, and Col. Edelmiro Farrel, commanding the "Cuyo" mountain detachment garrisoned at Mendoza, a well-known enthusiast for Andean sports and exploration.

The weather was highly favorable and the course of the Mendoza River was followed to Tupungato, thence the Plomo River was followed to the glacier on the mountain of that name. The glacier region, whence the flood originated, was studied in detail, and the flight was continued eastward through the Cordillera del Plata to the Santa Clara River, toward the department of Tupungato. In the course of the flight several photographs were taken with special apparatus carried on the plane, an opening having been made in the floor of the passenger saloon to facilitate its use.

The flight lasted for two hours, in which the Argentine Cordillera was studied in detail, a maximum height of 7000 meters being attained, while in general the altitude above the ground was chosen to best facilitate observation.

Tunnel Cut by River

The expeditionaries returned amply satisfied with the success obtained. It had been believed that the floods had been caused by a rapid thaw, but later it was demonstrated that a dam had broken which had been built up by obstructions to the course of the tributaries of the Mendoza River. This theory was amply confirmed by the observations made in the present expedition.

It was found that a lateral glacier had crossed the course of a tributary, forming an ice dam through which the river had cut a tunnel. The overflow had been caused by the collapse of this tunnel, forming an obstruction that had led to the gradual accumulation of water until the pressure burst the dam, releasing an enormous volume of water which rushed down to the lower levels with destructive violence.

The later investigation has confirmed former observations and has definitely ascertained the cause of the phenomenon, enabling measures of precaution to be adopted in future.

Proportional Basis Selected by Spain For April Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — A new electoral law for Spain based on proportional representation is being drafted by the Government in preparation for the coming municipal elections which are due early in April.

There is as yet no sign, however, of any intention on the part of the authorities to relax their rigid control of the workers' organizations to allow the trades union offices to reopen, or to permit the Leftists to engage in electioneering propaganda.

This is held practically to guarantee a victory for the Right—but a disrupted Right, and not the close union of Conservative parties which won the November, 1933, Parliamentary elections.

Is There a *Pantry Raider* in Your House?

He may be anywhere from seven to seventy . . . the age doesn't matter . . . when he's after a snack he wants something tasty, easy to get, and easy to use.

Chatham Cream Cheese is the answer. He'll go for it because it's delicious for sandwiches, salads and countless other tempting dishes. Always keep a supply of wholesome, nutritious

CHATHAM CREAM CHEESE

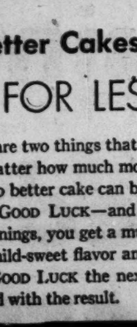
At leading dealers in bulk or four-ounce packages.

Made by
T. P. GRANT COMPANY
Somerville, Mass.

SALESMEN DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

The Webb Soft Water Bottle attaches instantly to any ordinary faucet, makes hard water soft as rain water as it flows through.

The Webb Soft Water Bottle sells on demonstration to homes beauty parlors, cleaners, barbers, professional men, restaurants and hotels. Thousands now in use. It operates on the same principle as our large municipal plants, and industrial softeners as installed in the Principia School in St. Louis. The margin of profit is very attractive.



FARM WATER SOFTENER

We have also a portable water softener for farmers who are enduring the hardships of hard well water. This softener does not have to be connected to a faucet—it can be used without a pressure system. Simply pour water into it with a bucket and it comes out soft as rain water, superior for drinking, cooking, laundering, shampooing, bathing, etc.

Write today for descriptive literature and information about any available territory near you.

Webb Manufacturing Co.
1813 BALTIMORE, DEPT. 25M
KANSAS CITY, MO.

FRESH DATED FRESH DATED FRESH DATED

Better Cakes—Made Quicker
FOR LESS MONEY

Here are two things that we have proved in our kitchens. No matter how much money you spend for your shortening, no better cake can be made than with the new Vegetable GOOD LUCK—and in comparison with inexpensive shortenings, you get a much better cake at the same cost. The mild-sweet flavor and fast creaming are the reasons. Try GOOD LUCK the next time you bake—you'll be delighted with the result.

BE SURE YOU ARE GETTING THE FRESHEST TABLE SPREAD—BUY DATED GOOD LUCK

THE COLLINGWOOD

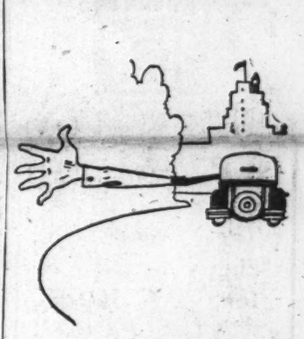
A small, quiet hotel. Especially desirable for ladies traveling alone. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Room. Single from $2. Double from $3.

45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Visitors to NEW YORK choose the HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave. 49th to 50th Sts. N.Y.C.

Men and women are enthusiastic over the smart location of the Montclair and its convenience to railroads, shops, theatres and famous Radio City • 800 rooms, each with bath, shower, sunshine and radio. Single from $2.50, double from $3.50.

Rogers Peet



Here's a "stopper" that's also a "starter"—straight for our nearest store!

A GRAND CLEAN-UP of SUITS
(All from our regular stock)

Let your eyes judge the style!

Let your fingers feel the quality!

Our mirrors will tell you what you want to know about the fit!

Here's how the values lined up:

202 were $60
1723 were $55
738 were $50
777 were $45
$35 now.

1521 were $75
2904 were $65
957 were $60
808 were $55
$45 now.

Why not invest in an Overcoat Bargain, too?

Rogers Peet Company
Fifth Avenue at 41st Street
Broadway { Liberty St. 13th St. / Warren St. 35th St.
New York City
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

The Miller Candies
Made at Home Barrington, R. I.
Assorted chocolates of superior quality made daily—packed to order.
$1.00 per pound *plus postage*
Mail orders promptly filled.
Also Bonbons—Salted Nuts Tel. Warren 289-R

SHAKER-COOKING . . . makes Gerber's *Strained Vegetables* still *better for Baby*

Gerber's Strained Vegetables are now *stirred* as they steam-cook in their cans. The result is fresher flavor, better color, and uniform cooking of every particle. All vegetables are specially grown. Natural-food values are preserved to an exceptional degree by air-exclusion through every process. Extra-fine straining makes vegetables easy to handle in small stomachs. Baby gets finer, more nourishing foods than are possible in home preparation—and mothers are spared hours of work.

Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") . . . *Spinach*, so rich in natural food values . . . *Peas*, picked and put up at their tenderest . . . *Prunes*, an important part of infant diet . . . *Carrots*, very nourishing . . . *Green Beans*, for variety . . . *Vegetable Soup*, a blend of vegetables and beef juice . . . *Beets* . . . and *Strained Cereal*, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.

Gerber Products Company
Fremont, Michigan
For England and the British Empire—Grown and packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Tecumseh, Ontario

Gerber's
9 *Strained Foods for Baby*

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED-RENEWED ENLARGED-BY -Bachrach-
Mail Orders Solicited
647 Boylston Street, BOSTON Kenmore 4730
NEWTON LYNN

LOW FARES FLORIDA-SOUTH

Ship your car by rail. Two passengers and automobile for three tickets.

ALSO LOW FARES FOR 30-DAY SEASON COACH • ASK TICKET AGENT

18-DAY ROUND TRIP FROM BOSTON

JACKSONVILLE	$58.30
MIAMI	72.90
ST. PETERSBURG	67.70
TAMPA	66.75
SARASOTA	68.25

Fares on same basis from all Eastern cities to all Southern resorts.

Air-conditioned Trains. Clean—Quiet—Restful. Uniform temperatures year round, throughout your journey. An exclusive Seaboard feature.

For information and reservations consult your local ticket agent or

J. A. BLASER, D. P. A.
413 Old South Bldg., Boston Tel. Liberty 2634

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
The ONLY completely AIR-CONDITIONED TRAINS to the SOUTH

Macon's Loss Scraps U. S. Airship Plans

Roosevelt Calls Off Program for Great Dirigible Fleet

(Continued from Page 1)

by summer will be operating both the old Graf Zeppelin and the new ship. Use of the dock will give them a haven on this side of the Atlantic in the event of any trouble or need for repairs.

As far as the future prospects of an American airship industry are concerned the most damaging feature of the Macon incident is the fact that it occurred under reasonably favorable weather conditions, making it difficult to discover any possible cause other than either negligence or some structural failure in the ship itself. The general disposition among experts here is to assume that it must have been the latter.

The navy was particularly relieved over the rescue of 81 members of the crew of 83. It constitures by far the best record of life saving in any airship disaster either in this country or elsewhere and is considered evidence of excellent discipline and intelligent handling of the situation. This does not minimize, however, the fact that for no external reason the stern of the ship collapsed and it was forced down.

Need Further Perfecting

The general conclusion is that airships continue to be an experimental problem and that until such time as more reliable ones can be built the navy hesitates to risk any more of the lives of its officers and men in such ships.

On the other hand, it is recognized that the navy has only lost a ship which cost about $2,600,000 to build—approximately half that of a destroyer—and has sustained that loss after two years of use and service. In military circles such a sum is not considered large if it is not accompanied by any extensive loss of life.

In addition the navy has an investment of nearly $30,000,000 in airship hangars, landing facilities, experimentation, etc. The size of this investment is so substantial that there is some disposition to hesitate in a too hasty condemnation of airships.

Lives of Men Count Most

If the Navy could be sure that future experimentation would not involve any loss of life the mere loss of the Macon itself would not deter it. The real question in naval eyes is the strictly military value of such ships for scouting purposes.

President Roosevelt pointed out that from 50 to 70 long-range scouting airplanes could be built for the same amount of money as another airship, and he indicated that if any money were to be spent on scouting facilities for the Navy he would put it into such planes.

The Navy is generally convinced that 50 planes would be of more value for scouting under war conditions than one airship would be. This is the real basis for the Navy's decision, not the actual loss of the Macon. It had been virtually decided months ago not to build any more large airships for the Navy at the present time for the single reason that the Navy itself felt it could get more value for its money in other forms.

Millions Are Sunk In Naval Dirigibles

In Permanent Equipment	
Naval air station, Lakehurst, N. J.	$9,000,000
Naval air station, Sunnyvale, Calif.	4,500,000
Experimental developments	800,000
Helium	3,000,000
Six mooring masts and other miscellaneous	300,000
Maintenance and replacements	9,000,000
Total permanent	$26,800,000
In Ships	
U. S. S. Shenandoah (ZR-1)	2,800,000
ZR-2 (R-38)	2,000,000
U. S. S. Los Angeles	*None
U. S. S. Akron (ZRS-4)	†3,358,000
U. S. S. Macon (ZRS-5)	2,800,000
Total ships	$12,158,000
Grand total	$38,958,000

*Received from Germany under Treaty of Versailles.
†Included cost of building Goodyear-Zeppelin hangar at Akron, Ohio.

Macon Sinks to Bottom Of Pacific After Crash Off California Coast

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13 (AP)—Maintaining rigid navy discipline, 81 of the 83 crew members of the dirigible Macon were rescued last night after sudden disaster, caused by crumbling of the ship's stern, plunged the big airship into the ocean 110 miles south of here.

Lieut. Commander Herbert V. Wiley, skipper of the $4,000,000 queen of the skies, and other crew members were picked up by the cruiser Concord, while the cruisers Richmond and Cincinnati also aided in saving the men.

Only two men were reported missing after near-by navy ships, which had been engaged in maneuvers with the Macon, raced to the scene of the disaster. They were a radio operator, Ernest Edwin Dailey, and a mess attendant, Edward Quinday.

Commander Wiley, in a message sent from the Concord, described the disaster as having been caused by the giving away of two gas bags and the crumbling of the ship's stern.

The ship was flying at an altitude of 1250 feet, he said, when disaster over took it. His graphic account of the disaster was given briefly.

"While off Point Sur, a course north, all engines standard speed, 63 knots, altitude 1250 feet, air squally, about 5:18 a casualty occurred in stern," he reported.

"I thought elevator control carried away. Ship took a bow up inclination, rose rapidly.

"Ordered all ballast and fuel slip tanks dropped aft of midships. Received prompt word No. 1 gas cell under fins was gone and stern was crumbling and finally that No. 2 cell was gone.

"Tried to land ship near cruisers off Point Sur but could not see surface until shortly before landing.

"The ship landed stern first with no way on (no speed ahead) at 5:40. All hands took to rubber boats and saw ship finally sink. Discipline excellent and all hands had alarm in time to don life jackets."

The scene of the disaster was 13 miles Southeast of Point Sur, rocky promontory 110 miles south of here.

The Macon was returning with surface craft from maneuvers off southern California.

The Macon's crew, apparently calm in the face of disaster, aided the rescuers by giving their position in quick S O S calls and then shooting a red rocket into the darkness. Commander Wiley flashed the first S O S at 5:15 p. m. (8:15 p. m., eastern standard time).

It called for immediate assistance, saying the big navy air cruiser "was falling" and adding ominously that there had been a "bad casualty."

The last S O S call from Commander Wiley said:

"Will abandon ship as soon as we land on the water somewhere 20 miles off Point Sur, probably 10 miles at sea."

In Washington, the Navy's Commander-in-chief, President Roosevelt, telephoned to naval communication headquarters for first-hand information on the mishap. Members of Congress, long interested in a controversy over the worthiness of airships as fighting craft, also sought information.

Campbell Sets Record For U. S. Stock Cars

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell, world's automobile speed king, set American stock car records on the beach here yesterday while forced to leave his record-holding Bluebird in its garage because of inadequate beach conditions.

He boosted the flying start records as follows:

One mile, from 86.295 to 88.202.

Five miles from 86.237 to 88.051.

Sir Malcolm set the new records in a new 1935 Hudson sedan.

Record of Airship Disasters Stresses Problem of Design

All American Built Ships Have Been Destroyed by Wind, Storm or Fire

The difficult problems which dirigible designers face in building safety into lighter-than-air craft are indicated in the record of failures which have taken heavy toll.

While the Graf Zeppelin continues to shuttle regularly back and forth across the south Atlantic between Germany and Brazil, the post-war record of American and British aerostation has been less successful. Inquiries into the causes of the accidents have disclosed both structural failures and the need for added expertness in the handling of these huge aircraft.

During the past 23 years, according to records compiled by the Associated Press, there have been 18 major disasters, the last two with American-made ships which were thought to embody all of the technical lessons learned from the experience of previous years. The list follows:

April 4, 1933—U. S. Navy dirigible Akron, American built, crashes in electrical storm off New Jersey coast, 73 dead including Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, three survivors.

Oct. 4, 1930—British dirigible R-101 explodes over France on the way from England to India, 46 dead.

May 25, 1928—Italian dirigible Italia crashes in Arctic in flight to north pole, 8 fatalities.

Sept. 3, 1925—U. S. dirigible Shenandoah, formerly ZR-1, American built, wrecked in storm in Ohio, 14 fatalities.

Dec. 21, 1923—French dirigible Dixmude, presumably struck by lightning over Mediterranean, 52 fatalities.

Feb. 21, 1922—U. S. dirigible Roma, Italian built, bought by United States for the army from Italy, crashes in flames near Hampton Roads army base after hitting high tension wires, 34 fatalities.

Aug. 24, 1921—Dirigible ZR 2, bought in England for United States, frame buckles over Humber River, 42 fatalities.

Jan. 29, 1921—British dirigible R-34, wrecked in gale in Howden, England, no lives lost.

July 21, 1919—Dirigible burns over Chicago, 10 fatalities.

July 15, 1919—British airship NS-11 struck by lightning over North Sea, 12 fatalities.

June 20, 1914—Airship and airplane collided at Vienna, 9 fatalities.

Sept. 9, 1913—Zeppelin L-1 destroyed off Heligoland, 15 fatalities.

Oct. 17, 1913—Zeppelin L-2 exploded over Johannisthal airdrome, 28 fatalities.

July 2, 1912—Balloon Akron exploded at Atlantic City, 5 fatalities.

(Besides the Zeppelins L-1 and L-2, Count Zeppelin lost four other great peace-time dirigibles in accidents, the Zeppelins 3 and 6 and the Deutschlands 1 and 2.)

Macon Was Latest Thing In Airship Construction, Design and Equipment

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13 (AP)—A giant cruiser of the skies, the U. S. S. Macon, 785 feet long and 133 feet maximum in diameter, ordinarily carried a crew of 19 officers and 80 enlisted men.

In comparison, the Graf Zeppelin, German airship, is 776 feet long, with a gas content of 3,708,000 cubic feet.

The gas content of the Macon was 6,500,000 cubic feet, and the shape and contour of the giant dirigible was maintained by the structure inside the light aluminum-coated fabric exterior.

The structure comprised an orderly arrangement of longitudinal and traverse framing, made of aluminum alloy material.

The Macon was equipped to carry five airplanes in its hull. By means of landing hooks the planes could be lowered preparatory to taking off while the dirigible was in flight, and also could attach themselves to the craft on returning and be taken inside the giant hull.

The dirigible obtained buoyancy by virtue of the light gas contained in the 12 gas cells, capable of expanding to fill the entire space inside the hull not occupied by living quarters, engine rooms or corridors.

For the greatest efficiency, the cells were light in weight, strong in texture and as impervious as possible to the passage of the gas through the fabric.

To lift the desired load, only enough gas was put into the cells to leave a certain volume in the bottom of the cells for expansion as the ship arose.

The Macon could attain an altitude of 6000 feet under normal operating conditions without valving any of the lifting gas.

The temperature of the gas was affected by the sun beating on the hull. The hull was painted aluminum as it was found the color reflected the sun's rays better than any other.

Balance was another factor which required the constant attention of the dirigible's crew. With the weight of the crew, fuel and personnel scattered throughout the ship, it was necessary to see that at no time was any large change made without a compensating shift in some other fixed weight.

The Macon was designated as a rigid airship not because it was rigid, but because of the type of construction.

Japanese Express Regrets To U. S. for Loss of Macon

TOKYO, Feb. 13 (AP)—Koki Hirota, the Foreign Minister, today instructed Hirosi Saito, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, to convey to the United States Government official expression of Japan's regret for the loss of the naval dirigible Macon.

A spokesman for the navy said that "It is still premature to reach a final verdict against dirigibles. The Japanese navy would like to possess them, but it lacks money."

Afternoon newspapers, devoting half their front pages to accounts of the disaster, recalled that the big airship was to have flown to Hawaii in May in connection with the naval maneuvers in which the Japanese are keenly interested.

Hauptmann Case Goes to Jury As Judge Ends Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

be taken into consideration on the question of whether he is telling the truth. His previous convictions of crime may be considered only as affecting his credit as a witness."

Highly Significant

Of Amandus Hockmuth, the aged man who said he saw Hauptmann with a ladder in a car near the Lindbergh home on the day of the crime:

"This testimony, if true, is highly significant. Do you think that there is any reason upon the whole to doubt the truth of the old man's testimony? May he not have well and easily remembered the circumstance in view of the fact that that very night the child was carried away?"

When Justice Trenchard finished his charge he had to warn the spectators to cease their "humming and buzzing." He told the attorneys to argue any exceptions to his charge after the jury retired.

As to Hauptmann's alibi witnesses, the judge told the jury:

"You should consider the fact, where it is the fact, that several of the witnesses have been convicted of crime, and determine whether or not their credibility has been affected thereby. And where it appears that witnesses have made contradictory statements you should consider that fact and determine their credibility as affected thereby."

Circumstantial Evidence

His remark on circumstantial evidence was:

"When the case against the defendant is made up wholly of a chain of circumstances and there is reasonable doubt as to any fact the existence of which is essential to establish guilt, the defendant should be acquitted.

"It is not sufficient that the circumstances prove, coincide with, account for and therefore render probable the hypothesis that is sought to be established by the prosecution. They must exclude to a moral certainty every other hypothesis but the single one of guilt."

The jury was instructed that it may conclude from the evidence that Baby Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. was stolen by someone who entered the nursery of the Lindbergh home through the window by means of a ladder.

The defense had contended the baby was carried down the stairs of the home by someone on the "inside" and that the ladder was a plant.

Baby's Sleeping Suit

The court also charged the jury that it may conclude the baby's sleeping suit was stripped from it at the point at which the nurse Betty Gow said she found its thumbguard.

This evidence was important to the State's case because the baby's body was found in Mercer County. Hauptmann is charged with murder in Hunterdon County.

Reviewing the ransom negotiations, in which Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon said he paid Lindbergh's $50,000 to Hauptmann, Justice Trenchard said:

"It is argued that Dr. Condon's testimony is inherently improbable and should in part be rejected by you, but you will observe that his testimony is corroborative in large part by several witnesses whose credibility has not been impeached in manner whatsoever.

"Of course, if there is in the minds of the jury a reasonable doubt as to the truth of any testimony, such testimony should be rejected, but, upon the whole, is there any doubt in your mind as to the reliability of Dr. Condon's testimony?"

"It is argued," Justice Trenchard said, "that Colonel Lindbergh could not have identified that voice and that it is unlikely that the defendant would have talked with Condon. Well, those questions are for the determination of this jury."

As to the gang theory expounded by the defense chief, Edward J. Reilly, the court said:

"It is argued by defendant's counsel that the kidnaping and murder were done by a gang and not by the defendant and that the defendant was in no wise concerned therein. The argument was to the effect that it was done by a gang with the help or connivance of some one or more servants of the Lindbergh or Morrow households.

"Now, do you believe that? Is there any evidence in this case whatsoever to support any such conclusion?"

The doors of the courtroom were locked as the charge was given. The Associated Press, the only news service subscribing to the official transcript of the proceedings, was able however to report the instructions as they were delivered.

The Ransom Notes

The judge declared it a matter of importance as to whether Hauptmann wrote the original ransom note which was found in the Lindbergh nursery and the 13 notes that followed.

He recalled the numerous state experts testifying that Hauptmann wrote them, Hauptmann's denial and the testimony of one defense expert who said Hauptmann did not write them. He said:

"The weight of the evidence to prove the genuineness of handwriting is fully for the jury."

About the disputed panel in Hauptmann's closet which bore the penciled telephone number and address of Dr. Condon, he said:

"If you believe that he did (write the notations on the panel), although he now denies it, you may conclude that it throws light upon the question whether or not he was dealing with Dr. Condon."

On the discovery of ransom money in Hauptmann's garage, the court remarked:

"Does it not appear that many thousands of dollars of ransom bills were found in his garage, hidden in the walls or under the floor, that others were found on his person when he was arrested and others passed by him from time to time. . . .

Left by Fisch

"The defendant says that these ransom bills, moneys, were left with him by one (Isidor) Fisch, a man now dead. Do you believe that?"

He told the jury it might also consider the evidence that shortly after the delivery of the ransom Hauptmann began to purchase stock in a much larger way and to spend more freely. Then he asked: "Do you believe his testimony that the money was left with him in a shoe box and that it rested on the top shelf in his closet for several months?"

"His wife, as I recall it, said she never saw the box, and I do not recall that any witness, excepting the defendant, testified that they ever saw the shoe box there."

The instructions began shortly after court opened at 10:02 a. m. The judge polled the jury, asked if the defendant was in place, and remarked:

"The officers will now close the doors and not let any people in or out until the jury has been instructed and retired."

Guided by Law

The Judge told the jury it must be guided by the principles of law which he would set forth. He added that they were the sole judges of evidence, however.

"You must not consider what I shall say concerning the evidence as being accurate, but you must depend upon your own recollection. You must not only consider the evidence to which I shall refer but you must consider all of the evidence in the case."

He explained the point of law which requires the defendant to be proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before a conviction can be found.

"If there be reasonable doubt whether the defendant be guilty, he is to be declared not guilty. . . . The evidence must establish the truth of the fact to a moral certainty, a certainty that convinces and directs the understanding and satisfies the reason and judgment of those who are bound to act conscientiously upon it."

Reviewing the State's evidence, the court remarked:

"The fact of death seems to be proved and admitted.

"There is evidence from which you may conclude, if you see fit, that the person who carried away the child, entered the nursery or child's bedroom through the southeast window of the nursery room by means of a ladder placed against the side of the house, under or near the window, and this occurred shortly after 9 o'clock at night.

The jury was carefully guarded when it was brought into the court to the charge. It was flanked by nine civil guards and a detail of state troopers, and kept in a tight line on the march from the hotel.

Points in Hauptmann Trial

THE Hauptmann jury is faced with the problem of distinguishing the truth in the mass of contradictory evidence presented by the State and the Defense. Listed here are the more important of these conflicting claims:

The State Says—	The Defense Says—
Hauptmann entered nursery between 7 and 10 p. m. on March 1, 1932, and kidnaped Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. from his crib. Breaking ladder resulted in death of baby.	Hauptman was in bakery in Bronx, 60 miles from Lindbergh home on Sourland Mountain, on night of March 1, 1932.
Hauptmann was seen in car with ladder on road leading to Lindbergh home on day of crime.	Two men in car with ladder—neither of them Hauptmann—stopped to ask way to Lindbergh home that day.
A chisel found near ladder matched one missing from set in Hauptmann's tool kit.	Three chisels were missing from set—this is not one of them.
A board missing from floor in Hauptmann's attic was used in making ladder.	There was no missing board in attic when workmen fixed leak some time after kidnaping.
Ladder bore marks made by one of Hauptmann's planes.	This plane had not been used by Hauptman since 1928.
In the opinion of eight handwriting experts, Hauptmann wrote the 14 ransom notes.	In the opinion of other experts he did not write the notes.
Hauptmann collected $50,000 ransom from John F. Condon (Jafsie) in Bronx Cemetery on night of April 2, 1932.	Hauptmann was enjoying a musicale with friends in his home all evening on that date.
Construction timekeeper says Hauptmann did not work on day ransom was paid.	Pay roll is produced showing Hauptmann did work on that day.
Hauptmann was found in possession of $14,600 of ransom gold certificates.	The ransom money was—unknown at first to Hauptmann—in a box given him by his partner in business deals, Isadore Fisch, for safe keeping when the latter went to Germany, where he passed on.
Hauptmann presented a ransom note in payment for a ticket at a picture theater, before the date he said he received the box.	Hauptmann was never in this Greenwich Village theater, and was actually on that evening guest of honor at a birthday party (Nov. 26, 1933).
Hauptmann's assets increased by more than $44,000 (including ransom money found in his possession) after payment of the $50,000 ransom.	Isador Fisch owned the money found—and in addition had furnished cash for stock purchases (part of Hauptmann's business) which were computed as the latter's assets.

Macon Helped Rescue Four Naval Aviators Forced Down at Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The Macon only recently added another record of exceptional service to her list of achievements. According to reports received here, she made possible the rescue of four naval aviators forced down at sea, 300 miles off the California coast.

The Macon was 145 miles from the spot where the planes were to have landed, when she picked up a message which had been broadcast to all ships that the aviators were down at sea. Other surface ships but half as far away as the big air cruiser also received the message.

The Macon reached the area to be searched in an hour. The four fighting planes of the airship were launched, two on either side, and immediately began to spiral to search for the missing planes.

Less than an hour later, one of the planes reported that it had sighted the marooned fliers. The Macon promptly broadcasted the information and began circling the spot where the planes were located.

The U. S. S. Cincinnati, from which the fliers had taken off, was 60 miles away. That ship belched a cloud of smoke, and from that observation her bearing from the Macon was transmitted. The Cincinnati arrived on the scene just at sunset and took the fliers aboard.

Boys' Wave for Wave Stops Train Before Slide

BECKLEY, W. Va., Feb. 13 (AP)—All they had was a handkerchief tied on a stick, but it was enough to stop a train.

Curtis Willis, 12, and his brothers Hershel, 10, and Charles, 8, were hailed as heroes yesterday because they found a slide and had presence of mind enough to know its probable consequences.

The brothers, after sighting the slide on the Chesapeake and Ohio tracks near Burks Siding, ran back a mile to wave their improvised flag at Engineer D. M. Leary.

"How did you happen to take a notion to flag us?" asked Mr. Leary.

"Oh," said Charles, "we didn't want any railroad men to get hurt. They're pretty good fellows. They wave at us when they pass."

Pullman Employees Enter Retirement Income Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—Retirement incomes have been made possible by the adoption of a contributory plan for employees of the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company. While the company assumes the major portion of the expense involved, the employees will contribute to the building of the reserve.

The plan is being underwritten by the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Under it, the worker will contribute 2 per cent of his wages to his retirement fund. The benefit granted upon his normal retirement will be 6¼ per cent, monthly of his total contributions.

Peoples Gas Light Net

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company reports for 1934 a net of $863,145, as compared with net in 1933 of $1,960,973.

Spoils System Turns To Irk White House

(Continued from Page 1)

fully hidden has won him a certain reputation for honesty.

Mr. Roosevelt's best friends cannot understand how this situation has been allowed to continue for two years. It would be perfectly simple, it is held, to leave Mr. Farley in full charge of patronage in the national committee if he resigned the Cabinet post. Though this might not reach the real heart of the matter it would vastly improve the strategic position of the Administration. But to continue obstinately to combine the two positions is an affront to all sensitive electors, it is maintained, and peculiarly incongruous in view of the professed lofty New Deal motives.

Attack on Three Fronts

Senate attacks have suddenly taken three forms. First is that from the progressive wing, voiced by Senator George W. Norris, Nebraskan insurgent, who often keeps the conscience of the independents.

Next is the routine Old Guard attack by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, whose proposal to put the whole postal service under the merit system has been adopted by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, who is pushing it.

Finally, there is Huey Long. Mr. Farley has held back patronage from Louisiana, and now Mr. Long is out to "get even." He is doing it in characteristic mud-slinging fashion, and his combination of energy, devastating satire and recklessness make him the most formidable opponent of the three.

Princeton Offers Arabic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 13—A six weeks' course in Arabic and Islamic studies will be held at Princeton University this summer, according to an announcement by Dr. Philip K. Hitti, professor of Semitic languages. The course will be sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, and will be open to both men and women.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
FUEL
SUPERIOR ANTHRACITE COAL
SUPERIOR DOMESTIC COKE
SUPERIOR HEATING OILS
JOHN BLONDEL AND SON FUEL
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

The Shop for Tiny Tots
LOUIS HARRIS
Founded 1875 MONTCLAIR

The Old Road Coffee House
80 CHURCH ST., MONTCLAIR
Delicious Food for those who know—and appreciate—the BEST
Luncheon 12-2 Sunday Dinner 12:30-8
Tea 2:30-5:30 Sunday Supper 5:30-8
Dinner 5:30-8
Telephone Montclair 2-9532

The HOME LAUNDRY
G. J. OLTMANNS, Prop.
105 Walnut Street
Montclair, N. J. Phone 81
"The Laundry for the Home —a Service for Everyone"
A Satisfied Monitor advertiser for 7 years.
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Flat Work, Family Finish, Semi Finish, Domestic Rough Dry and French Dry Cleaning

Madison's
A Montclair Institution
Books—Stationery
Art Wares—Pictures
Framing—Kodaks
Engraving—Printing
THE EDWARD MADISON COMPANY
427 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair

AIELLO BROTHERS INCORPORATED
The House of Quality and Service
Meats, Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables
533 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair
Telephone 2-6464
WHOLESALE RETAIL

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Our "Budget Service" merits your patronage because of its fine quality and moderate price. To try it is to prefer it. . . . . .
BEAcon 1790 BROOKLINE

Amazing
how much a good dinner depends upon the final course. When you want to delight your guests, serve the delicious
FAMOUS
Direct from Sunny Italy.
The choice of cheese lovers the world over.
At leading Stores or write
"BEL PAESE" CHEESE
MATTIA LOCATELLI N. Y. BRANCH, INC.
24 Varick Street, New York

Always the Advertising Code of The Christian Science Monitor
Truthful Advertising ~ Selected Advertisers

NEWARK, N. J.
Griffith's The Home of
•Steinway
•Chickering
•Kimball
•Brambach
and Other Famous Pianos
Expert Tuning and Repairing
Kelvinator Electric Refrigerators
RADIOS
GRIFFITH PIANO COMPANY
605 Broad Street Open Evenings

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
GOOD YEAR SERVICE STATION
PERRY'S
Tires and Tire Service
Auto Accessories
388 Central Ave. Tel. Orange 3-4441

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY
"Home of Quality"
Laundry
Fur Storage
Pillow Sanitizing
Garment Cleaning
Rug Cleaning and Storage
Mattress Renovating
Phone Journal Square 2-2000
220 TONNELE AVENUE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Service to Hudson, Bergen, Essex, Passaic Counties, Northern New Jersey Lakes and Jersey Shore

Sun, Sand and Salt Water

"BEACHES," declared the Mountaineer, "bore me. They are all alike. There's nothing to do but lie on the sand or swim in the water. And there's always the same straight line for a horizon. For a winter holiday, give me the hills and a pair of skis. And for a summer vacation, give me, again, the hills. Beaches are monotonous."

She was so obviously sincere about what she was saying that I did not argue. After all, if she was satisfied, why try to disillusion her? But how could she say that all beaches were alike? I unrolled a mental panorama of six beautiful strands, where I had played and swum and read and thought. Were they all alike? Here they are. I leave it to you to decide.

* * *

PALM BEACH. Not Palm Beach, Florida, but Palm Beach, New South Wales, a few miles north from Sydney. Here our cottage stood on a high headland. From one end of our veranda, a steep hillside sloped abruptly down to the pounding breakers of the Tasman Sea. From the other end, an even steeper incline led to the placid waters of the Shaftesbury River. As if suspended between sea and river, between salt water and fresh, we inhaled the rare, mysterious perfume of the gum trees, were awakened by the exotic, chromatic whole-tone-scale chanting of the butcher bird, descended to trudge in the deep sand and breast the surf whose thunderous strength challenged even the powerful, experienced strokes of our neighbor, the Admiral.

Who could forget this mid-summer Christmas in the Antipodes? On what beach other than an Australian one can the holiday-maker breathe the spicy fragrance of eucalyptus, or watch the skillful evolutions of the well-drilled members of a Surf Club?

Palm Beach has one other claim to distinction in my memory. It is the only beach resort I have ever visited where it was absolutely impossible to procure fresh fish to eat. But for this minor drawback, I might have confused the place with Paradise.

* * *

WAIKIKI. IF YOU had been for sixteen days aboard a small ship, a partially disabled ship which had dropped a propeller and limped slowly on day after day through soundless deeps, you, too, would have been glad to pull into Honolulu Harbor, have a few hospitable *leis* thrown around your neck, and be made welcome to a magnificent hotel on the famous beach at Waikiki.

Here the spicy fragrance of Australia is supplanted by the languorous perfume of the tropics. The surf is tempered by the ever-present coral reef, which shields the islands of the South Seas against the onset of the waves. Just enough of a surf is left to give momentum to a surf-board, and enable brown-skinned Polynesians to balance themselves skillfully erect and ride the boards, like Romans driving in a chariot race.

Tall, graceful coconut palms grow at the water's edge. And often in the air is heard the muted strumming of a ukulele, the gentle whine of a steel guitar, or the happily melancholy refrain of an Hawaiian song.

* * *

PINE POINT. Not far from Old Orchard, in the State of Maine, our plane landed. Refugees from a sultry August in New York, we intended practically to live in the water. The beach was beautiful—but what were those things moving about in the water a little distance out from shore?

"Them things, missus," explained a fisherman, "is seals."

And, when we first entered the water, we learned why the seals felt at home in it. We had no doubt it came to us directly from icebergs off the coast of Labrador.

But how good the warm sand felt after two—or even three—minutes in this icy sea. We thought of people in New York, and sent them postcards which, we hoped, were cooling.

Here, as in few other places, the sea yielded up bounty for our table. Fish, lobsters and clams in a multitude of styles made our daily fare. Who would have thought so stern and rockbound a coast could be so generous?

* * *

LES SABLES-D'OLONNE. Not a fashionable place, this. On the magnificent *plage* are only French people, mostly from the provinces—and children galore. In fact, this is a children's beach, this simple little fishing town on France's western coast.

We arrived rather late at night, and found all lights out along the promenade. In our hotel room, we could hear the waves breaking on the beach in front of us, but we could not see them in the dark. At dawn, we were awakened by the clop, clop of wooden sabots on the pavement—fishermen going to the little harbor, and their wives at work repairing the costly, finely-woven nets. The maid who brought our breakfast wore the costume of Les Sables: a flimsy lace headdress of gigantic proportions, forming an enormous butterfly above her dark hair, a black alpaca dress to the knees, such as women, both young and old, wear in Les Sables, the gayest of aprons with a hand-embroidered overblouse in peasant design, and on her feet the ubiquitous sabots.

We saw the sardine fleet come in about noon. Hundreds and hundreds of trays of the shining little fish were handed out of the boats to women on the quai, who bought and sold furiously. At luncheon we were served a platter full. Have you ever eaten a fresh sardine, not a canned one? If you have, you understand why the market is so busy at Les Sables.

* * *

JUAN-LES-PINS. After a winter in the Swiss Alps, we longed for the sight of warm, blue water. There came an afternoon in spring when the call was irresistible, so into the tonneau went the Swiss cook and our luggage, and we were off over the passes, where patches of snow still lingered, to the French Riviera.

A friend had offered us her villa at Juan-les-Pins for a week. Down the southern slopes of the Maritime Alps we rolled, out of winter into spring. And spring in France is such a glorious thing! Through miles of fruit blossoms we passed, and then we saw the Mediterranean, of a blue to which only Leonardo da Vinci, with his knowledge of the mixing of colors, could have done justice. We opened the villa, had tea under a lemon tree in the garden, and then were off to the beach.

While children on the shore played follow the leader, led by a jolly instructor who put them through such antics as one sees at the circus, we had a dip, then mounted water bicycles and pedaled out to sea, out across this magnificent plain of deep blue water. Then back to shore, another dip, and home to an evening amid the fragrance of our garden flowers, with the rustle of palm trees in our ears.

* * *

RIMINI. THE ADRIATIC is different. That peculiar haze in the air seems to make the water purple and the sky indigo. And as for sunsets, where are more glorious ones to be seen than on this Adriatic shore, from Venice southward?

This is an Italian seaside resort, for Italians. Some Germans come, but rarely a Frenchman, or an Englishman, or an American. And the shore is gay with an Italian gaiety. Under our bright umbrella we sit and watch the procession of bathers and strollers and vendors. For commerce thrives on the beach at Rimini. Barefoot sellers plow through the deep sand with their stocks of corals, sun hats, laces, embroideries, postcards, cakes and sweets of all descriptions. In fact, the whole world comes to him who waits on the beach at Rimini.

We were told there was an opera in the town; and to while away an evening, we went, expecting an amateurish performance, which might be amusing. We heard a superb rendition of Ponchielli's *La Gioconda* by artists from Milan's La Scala. In a charming little century-old opera house, tastefully renovated and restored, we found music as fine as any of its kind anywhere. Where else can one find such opera at a beach resort?

Are beaches all alike? I ask you.

SONYA MICHELL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
This Board, as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors, comprises:
J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor.
Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .... $9.00 Three months .. $2.25
Six months .... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Chicago ..... 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami ..... 1229 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ..... 405 National Fid. Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ..... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ..... 56, Faubourg St.-Honoré
Berlin ..... Unter den Linden 59A
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SPANISH GROUP: *An Oil Painting by Howard L. Hildebrandt*

SINGLE figures form the majority of Mr. Hildebrandt's studies and, because of this, a group portrait by this well-known artist is a pleasing surprise.

The Spanish group herewith so charmingly portrayed was a family which the artist observed daily while visiting Spain during the winter of 1932.

In the town of Lagartera, in the Toledo district of Spain, embroidery is the chief occupation of both men and women; and it is one of the few towns in which the native costume is retained. It was these fascinating costumes, as well as the kindly faces of their wearers, which delighted the artist. The woman's creamy-white head-dress, her red flowered dress, the old blackish-green faded hat on the man, all stand out distinctly. The man's black jacket enhances his cream flannel shirt which is trimmed with black. The sash is also black, but of a different material so that it has a bluish-black quality. The old woman's somber black waist is partially covered by a purplish shawl, while her apron is brilliantly embroidered in gold and silver threads. The little boy's black jacket is trimmed with red, and the girl's costume consists of a reddish shawl with bright colored embroidery; her skirt is blue with an orange band for trimming.

The greenish whitewash of the walls of the courtyard lent itself ideally to the work of displaying the picturesque costumes; but Mr. Hildebrandt did not become so absorbed in lifeless details as to overlook the human beings he painted. Each face on this canvas depicts the person's character with the delicacy of a miniature painter's work, for, after all, portraiture is this American artist's forte.

A Speech by Any Other Name

WE ARRIVED. The village chief was a man of fifty-seven, and he had been headman for thirty years. He brought his nephew, a shy youth with the beginnings of a beard, four or five elder, and the clerk, who sat a little by himself. . . .

In due time I made my speech, and when I came to my good joke the interpreter giggled and his eyes glistened. I was pleased. I finished and sat back in my chair while he translated my winged words. The little half-circle of listeners turned from me to him, and watched him with dark, attentive eyes. He was a good speaker, my interpreter, fluent, with a gift of easy and descriptive gesture. I always felt that he did me justice. I had never made a wittier speech. I was surprised that it did not seem to go down. Not a smile rewarded any of my sallies; they listened politely, but no change in their expression suggested that they were either interested or amused. I had kept my best joke for the last, and as I reckoned that it was approaching, a smile on my lips, I leaned forward. The interpreter finished. Not a laugh, not a chuckle. I will admit that I was put out. I signified to the headman that the ceremony was at an end, they shikoed, struggled to their feet, and one after the other left the bungalow.

For a moment I hesitated. "They didn't seem to me very intelligent," I hazarded.

"They were the stupidest lot of people we've come across," said my interpreter, and there was indignation in his tone. "I've made the same jokes every day, and this is the first time they've never laughed."

I was a trifle startled. I was not sure that I understood.

"I beg your pardon?" I said.

"What for you say all sorts of different things, sir? You take too much trouble for ignorant men like that, I make the same speech every day, and they like it very much."

I was silent for a moment.

"For all you care I might just as well say the multiplication table," I said then, with what I thought a certain irony.

My interpreter smiled brightly, flashing a great many white teeth at me.

"Yes, sir, that will save you a lot of trouble," he said. "You say the multiplication table, and then I make my speech."

The worst of it was that I could not be quite certain that I remembered it.—From "The Gentleman in the Parlour," by W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

In the Free, New Forest

WHERE else would you find one hundred square miles of fine country open to all? The New Forest, covering nearly the whole of southwest Hampshire, is a playground where anybody can walk, sleep, and eat without fear of interference so long as he behaves as he would expect any rational being to conduct himself. Only if he wantonly damages trees or allows his camp-fire to get out of hand will he fall foul of the verderers and their henchmen.

Speaking broadly the country lying within the watery embrace of Southampton Water, the Solent and the Avon, and rubbing shoulders with Wiltshire on the north, is nearly all free country where rich and poor are equally welcome. A good many acres are privately owned and on them "the curse of the pheasant" has fallen, but the great mass of hill and moor and wood is as yet untainted by snorty prohibitive notices and belongs to the Crown, or in other words the Nation.

When we first came to the Forest I was rather disappointed, as I believe many have been before me. In the words of two footsore American ladies I once gave a lift to, I cried, "but where are the trees?" I did not know then that "forest" means a wild, uncultivated country as well as a wood and I was unprepared for so many miles of moor and plain. . . .

Eyeworth is a fine old wood, full of queer twisted trees with such oddities of growth that they make one think how much Arthur Rackham would love to meet them, and then wonder if, perhaps, he already has their acquaintance. They lean, they bend, they sport a gouty branch whose weight drags it to the ground, or from a bulge at their base they grow a family of straight saplings belonging to another breed altogether. The hollies in this wood cease to be stocky trees and here become tall, spindly bushes with lackadaisical branches trailing limply down and resembling the lianas of a tropical forest.

Very soon, however, the ride widens and takes on a splendid dignity as the beeches begin. Noble trunks, swathed in green moss at their beginning, turn to silver as they near the sky and spread out their branches in the sun. The ground is ruddy with their leaves and green at the ride's edge with a beautiful moss; the same, I suppose, as that which, patterned with branch shadows, covers the tree trunks; on the ground it develops big fern-like fronds.

At the time of the Domesday Survey the wood was called Ivare, a name meaning a wooded hill. It is a pity that now we misspell it, and odd that it ever came to be spelt Eyeworth at all, because the Forest people pronounce it "Iver" to this day. Islands Thorns, said to be a corruption of Highlands Thorns, and Studley Wood blend with Eyeworth so completely that to us the three of them are as one big wood, but to the Forest authorities each is quite a separate entity.—JOAN BEGBIE, in "Walking in the New Forest." (London: Maclehose. New York: Macmillan.)

Ingenious Mr. Godey

"PROMPT as usual in its arrival, and faithful to its engagements, the Lady's Book is always greeted by us with a smile," said the *Virginian Christian Advocate* in 1849.

One of Mr. Godey's favorite methods of attracting attention to his publication was to reprint in the "Arm Chair" all such flattering notices. In an age when to advertise was not quite respectable and "publicity" as such unheard of, Mr. Godey advertised his book more consistently than is the custom of any modern magazine and got for it more publicity. Month after month and year after year he basked in the eulogies of his admirers, and page on page he invited his readers to bask with him.

But all too frequently the *Book* not only failed to reach the subscriber on time but never arrived at all. Mail service, until the middle of the century, was inadequate and primitive. All early publications of supposedly regular appearance are crowded with explanations of delays and non delivery. . . .

There were no paved highways, except that roads through swamps were sometimes "corduroyed" with great trunks of trees laid crosswise side by side—so rough a bed that horses, sagacious beasts, balked after one experience of slipping and stumbling over undulating heights and hollows.

Any attempt under such conditions to satisfy subscribers at a distance was almost certain of failure, and consequently few editors tried to build up other than local circulation. Here again Mr. Godey was a pioneer, battling for national circulation against such odds as mail stages wallowing through axle-deep mud, sailing vessels becalmed or storm-tossed, river packets powered with new-fangled steam boilers that had a disconcerting habit of getting "out of kilter," if they did not actually blow up.

When the beautiful building that houses New York City's main Post Office was erected, Woodrow Wilson, then President of the United States, caused his own incomparable translation of Herodotus to be carved across its imposing façade:

"Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

But during the first quarter-century of *Godey's Lady's Book* mails were wholly at the mercy of snow and rain and gloom of night.—From "The Lady of Godey's, Sarah Josepha Hale," by RUTH E. FINLEY. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

The Shepherd's Staff

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FREQUENTLY an individual is amenable to spiritual lessons during times of seeming stress, when the divine gifts of peace and plenty appear delayed, and the heart sighs in the quest for a solution of its problems. In such instances the honest inquirer may hear midst the tumult of sorrow, regret, self-condemnation, embarrassment, and seeming ineffectuality, the leading, as expressed in softly poetic strains:

"Here speaks the Comforter, tenderly saying,
Earth has no sorrow that Love cannot cure."

It is divine Love that leads mankind, even as a shepherd guides his flock by stretching forth his staff that none may stray past the gate, or perchance be jostled aside at the entrance through which alone safe abode may be reached. The Psalmist says in confidence: "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want;" and, "Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 578) Mary Baker Eddy, instancing "the light which Christian Science throws on the Scriptures by substituting for the corporeal sense, the incorporeal or spiritual sense of Deity," elucidates these words of the Psalmist, thus: "[DIVINE LOVE] is my shepherd; I shall not want," and, "[LOVE] is with me; [LOVE'S] rod and [LOVE'S] staff they comfort me."

When the individual turns to God, divine Love, and leans more radically on Him, he obtains the hope to win through. The recognition that all good things are provided by God, the Giver of all good, comforts, sustains, and enriches existence, and evokes a natural, spontaneous gratitude for the wise Shepherd's guiding staff.

Without spiritual enlightenment, peace and affluence may be lost, as in the experience of the Israelites of old when their idolatries hid from them the great Shepherd's care. Mere material prosperity and affluent living soon pall. Even when pomp and splendor, pastimes, pleasures, or any other forms of material intoxication threaten to carry one headlong past Love's haven, even then a kindly word may be spoken which reveals the guiding Shepherd's staff; and the result is an awakening to life's spiritual obligations and satisfactions. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 132) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Divine Love hath opened the gate Beautiful to us, where we may see God and live, see good in good,—God all, one,—one Mind and that divine; where we may love our neighbor as ourselves, and bless our enemies."

Immediately, then, there is found an object in life—to "see God and live"—live a life of real or true worth. Acquainting oneself with God is a most engrossing occupation. When one has, perchance, fed long upon the empty husks of materiality, spiritual good is valued, and in place of idling away the hours one may at once become useful and active in loving one's neighbor and blessing one's enemies. Indifference or frivolous inertia is changed into sweet concern for the welfare of others. A study of the Scriptures and of Christian Science discloses God's gift to man, consisting of spiritual riches never before realized. Striving with holy zeal to realize the perfection of the sons of God furnishes plentiful employment for any earnest worker within the gates of His enfolding care.

The blessings revealed in Christian Science also manifest themselves in another way. On the page afore-mentioned we read, "Divine Love will also rebuke and destroy disease, and destroy the belief of life in matter;" and a little farther on, "Divine Love is our only physician, and never loses a case." Spiritual healing of physical disease is one of the great blessings that all may experience who turn to the study of Christian Science. The need to find healing for illness, indeed, has often led the wanderer into the gates of spiritual living. Looking down the lane of past experience from the vantage point of increased spirituality, one beholds in humble gratitude the various instances of tender divine guidance.

As the shepherd lovingly cares for the wounded among his flock, so does the great Shepherd extend help and healing to all, and those who will may find safety and comfort by placing themselves under His loving care. In the words of Christ Jesus, who spoke and acted in his Father's name, "I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Herdens stav

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Kristen Vetenskap

OFTA är en människa mottaglig för andliga lärdomar under tider av tillsynesvarande betryck, då de gudomliga gåvorna av frid och riklig tillgång tyckas låta vänta på sig, och hjärtat suckar under sökandet efter en lösning av problemen. I sådana fall får mähända den ärlige sökaren genom allt virrvarr av sorg, ånger, självförebråelse, svårigheter och skenbar oförmåga höra den ledande maningen, som uttryckes i följande milda poetiska ordalag:

"Hören Hugsvalarens hugnande hälsning
Kärleken torkar var brännande tår!"

Det är gudomlig Kärlek, som leder människorna, liksom en herde leder sin hjord genom att sträcka ut sin stav, så att ingen må löpa förbi dörren eller kanske bliva undanskuffad vid ingången, genom vilken den enda säkra tillflykten kan uppnås. Psalmisten säger med förtröstan: "Herren är min herde, mig skall intet fattas", och "din käpp och stav, de trösta mig". Såsom exempel på "det ljus, som Kristen Vetenskap kastar över Skriften genom att ersätta den kroppsliga uppfattningen av Gudomen med den okroppsliga eller andliga uppfattningen, förklarar Mary Baker Eddy i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] å sid. 578 psalmistens ord på följande sätt: "[Gudomlig Kärlek] är min herde, mig skall intet fattas", och [Kärleken] är med mig; [Kärlekens] käpp och [Kärlekens] stav, de trösta mig".

När en människa vänder sig till Gud, gudomlig Kärlek, och mera helt förlitar sig på Honom, uppnår hon hoppet att vinna seger. Erkännandet att allt gott förlänats av Gud, all god gåvas Givare, tröstar och uppehåller henne och gör tillvaron rikare, samt uppväcker en naturlig, spontan tacksamhet för den vise Herdens vägledande stav.

Om vi ej äga andlig upplysning, kunna frid och riklig tillgång gå förlorade, liksom för israeliterna i forna dagar, när deras avgudadyrkan för dem skymde bort den store Herdens omsorg. Blott och bart materiell medgång och ett liv i överflöd visa snart sin tomhet. Även då ära och glans, förströelser, nöjen eller andra former av materiell berusning hota att föra oss besinningslöst förbi Kärlekens tillflyktsort, även då kan ett vänligt ord bliva uttalat, som uppenbarar den ledande Herdens stav, och följden blir ett uppvaknande till livets andliga förpliktelser och glädjeämnen. I *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* skriver Mrs. Eddy på sid. 132: "Gudomlig Kärlek har för oss öppnat den Sköna porten, där vi kunna se Gud och leva, se det goda i det goda—Gud allt, en—ett Sinne och detta gudomligt; där vi kunna älska vår nästa såsom oss själva och välsigna våra ovänner".

Omedelbart finna vi då ett mål i livet—att "se Gud och leva"—leva ett liv av verkligt eller sant värde. Att lära känna Gud är en sysselsättning, som kräver hela vår uppmärksamhet. När man kanske länge livnärt sig med materialitetens tomma skal, uppskattar man det andliga goda, och i stället för att öda bort tiden kan man med ens bliva nyttig och verksam, genom att älska sin nästa och välsigna sina ovänner. Likgiltighet eller lättsinnig slöhet förbytes i kärleksfull omsorg om andras välfärd. Studiet av Skriften och av Kristen Vetenskap uppenbarar Guds gåva till människan, och den utgöres av andliga rikedomar, som vi aldrig förut kunnat tänka oss. Strävandet att med helig nitälskan söka förstå Guds barns fullkomlighet giver riklig sysselsättning åt varje uppriktig arbetare innanför portarna till Hans allt omfattande vård.

De välsignelser, som uppenbaras i Kristen Vetenskap, manifestera sig även på annat sätt. På ovannämnda sida läsa vi: "Gudomlig Kärlek skall även näpsa och tillintetgöra sjukdom och omintetgöra tron på liv i materie", och vidare längre fram: "Gudomlig Kärlek är vår ende läkare och misslyckas aldrig med ett fall". Andligt helande av fysisk sjukdom är en av de stora välsignelser, som alla kunna få erfara, vilka taga upp studiet av Kristen Vetenskap. Behovet att finna helande från sjukdom har förvisso ofta fört vandraren till det andliga livets portar. Då vi från den större andlighetens upphöjda ståndpunkt blicka nedåt de gångna erfarenheternas stig, se vi i ödmjuk tacksamhet de mångfaldiga tillfällen, då vi fått öm, gudomlig ledning.

Liksom herden kärleksfullt vårdar sig om de sårade i sin hjord, så giver den store Herden hjälp och helande till alla, och de som vilja kunna finna trygghet och vederkvickelse genom att ställa sig under Hans kärleksfulla omvårdnad. Kristus Jesus, som talade och handlade i Faderns namn, sade: "Jag giver dem evigt liv, och de skola aldrig någonsin förgås".

Uppiysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Fog Comes In

I WOULD not always have it so—
Gray and wet and breathlessly near—
Yet moments come when its silence seems
Incomparably priceless and dear.

Houses and hedges grow indistinct;
Trees fade slowly out of sight;
Only a bit of the world remains
Veiled in an eerie light.

Down on the river the foghorn sounds
Deep-throated raspy notes;
And always the fog creeps steadily in
To the splash of the river boats.

I, who love sunshine
And gay blue skies,
Marvel because I feel
Glad for the fog's wet touch on my face,
Glad for its nearness, like gossamer lace;
Glad for the way my world grows small
As the fog settles softly over it all;
Gladly expectant, for soon I will
Delight in that rapturous, eager thrill
That comes when the sun pushes patiently through
The fog's dense curtain,
Disclosing the blue,
Pale, waiting arch of the winter sky
That quietly waits
For the fog to roll by.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

SCIENCE
and
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth..... $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition..... 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..... $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..... $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Irregular and Price Changes Generally Small

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Irregular With Tendency To Go Forward Again

Price Changes Generally Are Small—Few Soft Spots Make Appearance

By Forrest Price

It's a test of traders' patience. This slow stock market.

If you were to add up all the sales made on the New York exchange in the last two weeks the total would be about the size of one day's business in the good old days.

Total volume today was about 400,000 shares.

Secretary Morgenthau's statement that the stabilization fund was steadying the dollar helped gold currencies to rally in the foreign exchange markets.

And it seemed to have a good effect upon stocks and bonds.

The stock market was irregular. There was a trickle of selling early, and this was followed by mild recoveries.

The levelling off of steel mill operations did not help U. S. Steel any. It dropped about a point before support came.

The can stocks were in demand. American Can gained a point. California Packing and Continental Can were up a point or so.

American Telephone was a soft spot, declining more than a point.

Eastman Kodak increased its dividend from $4 to $5 and the stock rose a point.

Each of the Engineers Public Service issues moved up a point or more. Budd Manufacturing preferred was up more than 3 points.

U. S. Smelting and American Smelting were up more than a point each. North American preferred gained 2 points.

More confidence was shown in bonds. Trading was comparatively active, and prices for most of the better corporate issues were moderately higher. Slightly better prices were paid for the United States Governments.

In the commodity markets cotton was steady at slightly higher prices. Grain prices had a good advance in the late trading at Chicago.

Hope again appears that the gold clause ruling may be rendered almost any day now. The Supreme Court recesses next Monday for two weeks. If the decision is not made known before that time it would be two weeks longer before the long-awaited opinion is handed down.

The financial community would not be surprised if the ruling were to be made public next Saturday afternoon. This would be an unusual time for the handing down of a court decision but the Court has broken precedent before.

An advantage would be that the markets would be closed, and should the ruling be against the Government, as many think it will be, the financial world will have time to think it over and adjust itself before its repercussions are felt on the markets.

The Administration has prepared for any emergency, according to Washington and New York reports, but just what these preparations are no one in the outside world seems to know.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—The first substantial recession in steel production in weeks was taken calmly by the securities markets today.

Share prices were somewhat hesitant at the start, but pushed up moderately here and there during the middle of the day.

Can stocks led the rally in shares, with American Can getting up 2 points and Continental half as much.

Further demand for utility preferreds was notable, with Commonwealth & Southern and American & Foreign Power preferreds rising a point or so.

Steels dipped a little, then stiffened. In rails, Union Pacific and Santa Fe rose about a point.

Nonferrous Metals Up

Some of the nonferrous metals perked up, with U. S. Smelting and Cerro de Pasco up a point. Demand was largely in industrial specialties, however.

American Telephone was a soft spot, losing a point, and failing to recover.

Wall Street was of course disappointed that the gold decision hurdle was not crossed over the holiday, but seemed less concerned about it than in recent weeks.

Bonds Little More Active

Whether due to the holiday rest or other factors, the trading interest in the bond market was a shade more active today. This was true of a fair number of corporate classifications for which values were mostly steady to a bit higher. U. S. Governments were firm, but they were traded inactively.

Secretary Morgenthau's move to allay anxiety on the gold clause cases by promising a steady dollar in the foreign exchange market through the operations of the stabilization fund was viewed as helpful to investment sentiment, but it failed to modify in any pronounced degree the cautiousness of investors who during the pendancy of the gold cases have remained steadfastly on the sidelines of the bond market.

Moderately higher prices were paid for issues like Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s at 117¼, DuQuesne Light 4½s at 108⅜, Erie 5s at 68⅝, Goodyear 5s at 104½, International Telephone 5s at 67½, National Dairy 5¼s at 103, Pennsylvania General 4½s at 107⅜, Postal Telegraph 5s at 48½, Western Union 5s at 87⅝, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s at 94½.

Some of the secondary ratings were shaken down a little although losses were generally confined to small fractions. American & Foreign Power 5s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s each yielded half a point.

The Federals during the early trading ruled unchanged to a shade higher.

Abyssinian complications brought some selling into Italian 7s, causing loss of 1½ points at 92½. Other foreign loans were quiet with prices fixed within fractional ranges.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.13	Last Feb.11
7¼	3½		Adams Express	800	6½	6	6½	6
89	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	100	88	88	88	
33½	29⅝	2	Adams Millis	300	30¾	30¾	30¾	30½
9⅛	8		Addressograph	600	9⅛	9	9	9
8⅝	6¾	.80	*Affiliated Prod	1800	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
118¾	109½	3	Air Reduction	400	111	110⅝	110⅝	111
1⅝	1½		Airway Elec App	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20½	6¾	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	900	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
1¾	1¾		Alleghany Corp (h)	800	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20¼	17	.25b	Allis Chalmers	1100	17	16⅞	17	16⅞
58⅝	48½	2	Alpha Port Cem	100	17	17	17	16⅞
57½	47½	2	Amerada	200	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
17⅜	13½		Am Ag Ch Del	100	55½	55¼	55¼	
82½	43	3	Am Bank Note	2800	17⅞	17	17⅜	17
8⅛	6½		Am Bank Note pf	90	52½	52½	52½	51
67	57¾		Am Crystal Sug	400	7⅛	7	7	7
29¾	25¾	.80	Am Crys Sug pf	30	65	65	65	65
117⅞	110	4f	Am Brake S&F	100	26	26	26	26½
155	151¾	7	Am Can	700	116½	115	116	114½
10⅝	8		Am Can pf	200	154	154	154	
46	38		Am Chain pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
69½	66	3f	Am Chicle	100	47	47	47	46
31	27¾		Am Colortype	400	89½	69	69½	68¾
33¼	26		Am Com Alcohol	100	27½	27½	27½	
23¼	17		Am & For Uow	700	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
19¼	13½		Am & For Pow pf	3200	23¼	22¼	23	21½
8½	6		Am & For Pow 6	3200	19½	18½	18½	18½
6¾	5¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	3100	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7
4	3		Am International	500	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
6	4		Am La France (h)	400	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
20¾	16½		Am La Mr pf (h)	30	4	4	4	4
56½	47¾		Am Locomotive	100	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
16½	14¼		Am Loco pf	200	48½	48	48	46
3¾	2¼		Am Metal	400	18¼	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
13¼	10¼	1¼	Am Power & Lt	3200	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
15¼	12¼	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	3300	13¼	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
16⅛	13½		Am P&L 6% pf	2800	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
24	19⅞		Am Radiator	1100	14	13⅜	14	14⅛
72½	67	4	Am Rolling Mill	500	21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞
5½	4⅜		Am Safety Razor	400	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
26¼	20⅝	2	Am Seating	100	5	5	5	5
40¼	32¾		Am Shipbuilding	90	22½	22½	22½	23
125¼	121	7	Am Smelt & Ref	1300	34⅞	34	34¼	34½
18¼	14½		Am Steel Fdries	400	123	122½	123	121
92	88	2	Am Steel F pf	400	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
67½	60	2	Am Sugar Ref	60	90	90	90	90
106¾	102¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1100	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
14⅞	11½		Am Wat W & E	1100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1¾	1⅛		Am Writ Pap (h)	1600	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4¾	3¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅜	10		Anaconda Cop	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
3½	2		A P W Paper	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
39⅛	36	1f	Archer Daniels	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
104⅝	99¾	7	Armour Del pf	400	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	38⅝
6⅜	5⅛		Armour Ill	400	104½	104	104½	103½
70⅜	64⅝	6	Armour Ill pp pf	1700	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8¼
110	85		Armour Ill pf	800	69	69	69	68¼
9⅜	7⅞		Asso Dry Goods	100	105	105	105	
93	87½	2b	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	11	11	11	
58⅝	41⅞		Atchison T&SF	100	88	88	88	
86½	75⅞	5	Atchison pf	2500	80	80	80	
37¼	27¼		Atl Coast Line	100	80	80	80	
25⅝	23¾	1	Atl Refining	300	38¼	38¼	38¼	38
29¾	22½		Auburn Auto	650	24¾	24½	24¾	24½
7⅝	4⅝		Aviation Corp Del	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾

—B—

26¾	8		Baldwin Loco	800	53¾	53⅛	53⅝	53⅝
14⅜	9¾		Baldwin Loco pf	300	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
17⅞	12		Balt & Ohio	500	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14½
110	106		Balt & Ohio pf	400	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
53⅛	41¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	
40¾	32½		Barker Bros	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜
7	6		Barker Bros pf	10	36¼	36¼	36¼	36
18	16⅛		Barnsdall A	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
13¼	12⅝	.50e	Beatrice Cream	600	18	17	17⅜	17
17½	14⅞		Belding Hem	200	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
17⅜	15¾	1½	Bendix Aviation	1100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅜
37	34	7	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	16	15⅞	16	15⅝
24⅜	20⅛		Best & Co	300	36	35¾	36	35¾
77¾	68¼		Bethlehem Steel	600	29½	29¼	29¼	29¼
26⅛	21⅝		Beth Steel pf	100	69	69	69	68¼
13⅞	10⅞		Bigelow Sanford	40	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	21½
23¼	20	.40	Blaw Knox	200	11¾	11¼	11½	
22¼	17		Bloomingdale	20	20	20	20	
10¼	8½		Boeing Airplane	400	9	9	9	8¾
59⅞	53	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	54½	54	54½	
97	90	4f	Bon Ami A	10	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
25¾	23¼	1.60	Borden	1100	25	24½	25	24¾
31¼	28¼	1f	Borg Warner	1400	30½	30	30⅜	30½
29	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	1700	27¾	26½	27	26½
26	23⅝	2	Briggs & Strat	400	26	25¾	26	26
43½	36⅞	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	800	42	41¾	42	42½
58¼	57	3	Brown Shoe	100	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
6⅜	5		Bucyrus Erie	200	6	6	6	
13	10½		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
7¼	6¼	2	Bucyrus E pf	30	70½	70½	70½	70
33	26		Budd Mfg	1200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4¾	3¼		Budd Mfg pf	850	32⅜	30½	32	31½
18	11¼		Budd Wheel	500	3	3¼	3¼	3½
15¾	14¼	.60	Bullard	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
2	1¾		Burroughs Add	700	18	14⅞	15	14⅜
1¾	1¼		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20⅜	15½		Butterick (h)	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	
60	44		Byers	100	16	16	16	16½
			Byers pf	210	43¼	40	40½	44

—C—

40¾	36½	1½	Calif Packing	900	41½	40⅞	41	40¼
1⅛	¾		Callahan Z & L	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
11⅝	9		Calumet & Hecla	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
13⅝	12⅞	1	Campbell W&C	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
13¾	11⅝		Canada Dry	500	13½	13¼	13¼	
36	33⅝	2	Canadian Pacific	800	12¼	12	12¼	12
37	33¾	3	Cannon Mills	200	34	34	34	34
61	51¾		Capital Admin pf	10	34½	34½	34½	
99	82	6½	Case Threshing	600	55¼	55	55	55
41¼	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	2500	41	41	41⅜	41⅛
35⅜	28⅝		Celanese Corp	4300	30¼	29¼	29¾	29¾
4⅜	2¾		Celotex Co (h)	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	3⅛
21⅜	17⅜		Celotex vtc (h)	400	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
24⅛	22⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	500	23¼	22¼	22¼	22½
47	38⅝		Cerro de Pasco	300	40¾	40¼	40¼	40¼
45⅜	40¾	2.80	Ches & Ohio	600	42¼	42	42	42
4½	3½		Chi & G W pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5	2⅛		Chi Mil & St P	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5⅜	4⅛		Chi & N'western	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
7⅜	5⅞		Chi Pneu Tool	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
26⅛	22		Chi Pneu T pf	400	24	23½	23½	23½
29¼	26½	2	Chickasha Cot O	500	27½	27	27¼	28¾
42½	35½	1	Chrysler	2500	38¾	38¼	38¾	38½
21	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	
91	82	6½	City Ice & F pf	200	20¾	20½	20½	
1½	⅞		City Stores (h)	20	90	90	90	
18¼	16⅛	.50	Coca-Cola&dcS	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
102½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P	600	17	16½	16¾	16¾
15⅝	12⅛		Colg-Palm-P pf	100	101	101	101	
85	79	7	Collins & Aikman	200	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12½
13	10¼		Collins & A pf	80	80	80	80	
7¾	6½		Colo & So 2pf	20	10½	10⅛	10½	
59¼	55	6	Columbia Gas	900	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
40	34½	1f	Columbia G pf A	200	58	58	58	57½
75	67	4	Columbia Pic vtc	1500	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞	37½
44⅝	39½	2	Columbia Carb	400	74½	73½	74½	73½
112	109¾	6½	Comm Credit	2300	48¼	44⅞	45¼	44½
32	29½	2	Comm Cred 1pf	20	111	111	111	111
62¼	56¼	2½	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	31	31	31	
23⅞	19¼	.60	Comm Inv Tr	1000	60⅜	60	60⅛	59½
1⅜	1		Comm Solvents	2300	21½	20½	21	20¾
40	29⅛	6	Commwlth & So	5800	1¼	1	1	1
34⅞	31½	1.60	Commwlth &S 6pf	1200	40⅜	39¼	39¾	39
7½	5⅝		Congoleum Nairn	300	33	33	33	33
21⅝	19¼		Consol Film Ind	1200	6½	6	6	6⅛
22⅝	18⅜		2m Consol Film I pf	500	21⅜	21	21¼	20¾
82	76¼	5	Consol Gas	4000	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
21¼	13¾		Consol Gas pf	300	78	78	78	77
1⅛	⅝	.42e	Consol Oil	200	2	2	2	2
11⅜	5⅜		Consol Textile	1000	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
5⅛	4		Container A	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6¾	5½		Container B	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1	⅞		Cont Baking A	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
67⅜	62¾	2.40	Cont Baking B	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
34	30	1.20f	Cont Can	3500	68⅝	67½	68¼	67
7¼	4¼		Cont Insurance	300	31¾	31½	31½	31
1¾	¾	3	Corn Exchange	110	48	47¼	48	
66⅞	62		Cont Motors	200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅞	5⅜	3	Corn Products	1300	65¼	64¾	65¼	65
6⅜	5⅜	2f	Coty	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
14⅜	12½		Cream of Wheat	400	38½	38½	38½	
25¼	20½		Crosley Radio	500	14	13½	14	13¾
68	62		Crucible Steel	100	21½	21½	21½	
1½	1		Crucible Steel pf	100	61	61	61	
5⅞	5		Cuba Co	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6⅝	5⅜		Cuba Ry pf	10	5½	5½	5½	
47	40½		Cuban Am Sug	500	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
47½	41	2½	Cuban Am S pf	350	50½	50	50½	47¾
22⅞	18		Cudahy Packing	200	43¼	43¼	43¼	
101	93½	7	Curtis Publishg	600	18¾	18½	18½	18½
3	2½		Curtis Pub pf	300	97	97	97	
10⅛	7⅞		Curtiss-Wright	1000	2¾	2½	2⅝	2¾
			Curtiss-Wright A	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾

—D—

30⅜	24½		Deere & Co	500	28¼	28	28	28
20¾	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	400	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20½
43½	32		Del & Hudson	700	33	32½	32½	33¼
19⅛	14		Del Lack & W	500	13¾	13¼	13¼	13⅜
78	68	4	Detroit Edison	1200	15¼	15¼	15¼	16
117	115	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	30	70	70	70	
29¼	26½	1f	Diamond Match	100	16	16¼	16¼	16¼
39½	34½	2f	Dome Mines	1000	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼
24⅞	20⅞		Douglas A	3500	38½	37½	38	37¾
34⅝	32¾	1.40	Duluth So Shore	3200	23¾	23½	23⅝	22½
			Duluth So Sh pf	100	½	½	½	
99⅜	92½	2.80	du Pont de Nem	1800	90¾	93⅝	94	94½
129	126⅛	6	du Pont deb	100	127½	127½	127½	127½
107	105	5	Duquesne Lt pf	60	106	106	106	108

—E—

117¾	110½	4f	Eastman Kodak	800	115½	115	115½	114½
20¼	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	1200	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19⅝
29	23½		Elec Auto-Lite	900	24¼	23¾	24¼	24¼
108½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	108	108	108	107¾
6½	4¾		Elec Boat	600	5	5	5	5
3	2¼		Elec Pow & Lt	1100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
8½	6½		El Pw&L 6% pf	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8¾
49½	45	2.25	Elec Pow & Lt pf	100	52¾	52¾	52¾	53
59½	52¾	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	46
20½	14⅝		Endicott Johnson	100	59½	59½	59½	
22⅝	17		Engineers P S 5pf	900	20½	20	20	19½
21⅛	14½		Engineers PS 6pf	100	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	21½
5	5		Engineers PS ww	800	21½	20½	21½	20½
12½	10¾	.80	Equitable Off Bldg	300	5	5	5	
22⅛	19	.50	Eureka Vacuum	400	12¾	12	12¾	12¾
			Evans Products	1600	22¼	21¼	22	21¼

—F—

20½	17		Fairbanks Morse	400	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	19¾
80	71½		Fairbanks M pf	50	80	80	80	
7⅝	5¾		Fed Lt & Trac	1100	7⅝	6¾	7⅛	
4½	3⅜		Fed Screw W	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13	8		Fed Water Serv	800	1	1	1	1
18½	15¾	.40	Firestone T&R	400	16¼	16	16	
94½	91½	6	Firestn T&R pf a	400	93¾	93	93¾	
58	47½	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	50½	49¼	50	49¾
23¾	22⅜	1	Florsheim Shoe A	100	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
6¾	2¾		Follansbee B (h)	500	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
17½	12	.35b	Food Mach	400	24½	23½	24½	24⅜
25	23	.85e	Foster-Wheeler	500	14⅝	14	14⅛	14
13½	10		Fourth Nat Inv	400	24	23½	24	
26	20¾	1	Fox Film A	1600	16½	16	16	
			Freeport Texas	600	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	22¼

—G—

			Gamewell	50	8	8	8	
86	84¾	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	86	86	86	
18⅞	15⅛		Gen Am Inv	200	7½	7	7	
8¾	7¾	.60	Gen Asphalt	500	15½	15¼	15½	16
7⅝	6		Gen Baking	400	8¼	8	8¼	
27¼	24		Gen Bronze	300	8¼	8	8¼	
24⅝	20½	.60	Gen Cable pf	100	28¼	25½	25½	
34⅜	32¾	1.40	Gen Electric	9200	33¼	32¾	33⅛	32¾
			Gen Foods	300	38⅛	37½	38	37¾
63½	59⅞	3	Gen Gas & E A	900	35	34½	35	34½
117½	116	6	Gen Mills	200	½	½	½	½
			Gen Mills pf	300	117¾	117¼	117¼	117

—H—

6¼	4⅛		Hahn Dept Sto	900	5⅛	5	5	5
63⅝	55	1	Hahn D S pf	700	60	59	60	58
19¼	16½		Harbison Walker	100	19	19	19	18
7	5½	.60	Hat Corp of Am	100	6½	6½	6½	6¼
77⅝	73½	3f	Hercules Motors	100	81	81	81	
125	122	7	Hercules Powder	100	129½	123¼	123½	
107	104	4f	Hercules Powd pf	100	118½	118½	118½	
9¼	7⅝	.50	Hershey Choc pf	10	123½	123¼	123½	123
11	9		Holland Furnace	100	104¾	104¾	104½	
38⅜	31	2m	Holladay Hor A	300	8	7¾	8	7⅞
8¾	7¼		Houdaille Her A	200	34	34	34	34¼
8¾	7¼		Houdaille Her B	2300	8½	8½	8½	8¾
83½	42	3	Houston Oil new	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
12¾	8½		Howe Sound	300	48	44¾	44¾	45
3⅞	2⅝		Hudson & Man	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
			Hudson Motor	3600	10	9½	10	9¾
			Hupp Motors	1400	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾

—I—

17½	12		Ill Central	1000	13¼	13	13¼	13½
33	30¼	1.65	Indus Rayon	1500	31⅝	31	31⅜	31¼
69½	65	1	Ingersoll-Rand	100	67½	67½	68	
55¼	50⅞	1	*Inland Steel	200	60	60	60	
3¾	2¾	.10	Inspiration Cop	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2⅝	2⅜		Insurshare Md	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
4¾	4¼		Intercon Rub	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
186¾	140¼	.60	Int Agr Corp	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	
4¾	3¾		Int Business M	300	156½	156½	156½	156
437⅞	275	.60	Int Carriers	300	156½	156½	156½	156
3⅞	2¾		Int Harvester	200	8	8	8	
27⅛	22¼	.80	Int Hydroelec	1500	40	39¾	39¾	40
3	2¼		Int Nickel	2300	22¾	22¼	22¾	22¾
1⅛	¾		Int Paper&Pow A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
23⅜	21½	1	Int Paper&Pow C	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
100¼	98¼		Int Print Ink	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
31½	29		Int PrInkpf	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	
48¼	44	2	Int Salt	20	100	99¾	100	99¾
37⅞	31		Int Shoe	100	29½	29½	29½	29¼
97⅜	81½		Int Silver	100	44½	44½	44½	44¼
			Int Tel & Tel	1700	22	22	22	

—J—

57⅜	48¾		Johns Manville	200	51	50¾	50¾	51
73	58½		Johns Man pf	10	121¼	121¼	121½	
			Jones & L'lin pf	10	61	61	61	62

—K—

8½	7½	.40	Kauwmann D St	100	8½	8½	8½	
18¼	15⅝	.50	Kelly-Springfield	200	17⅛	16¾	17	17
95	90¾	6f	Kelvinator Corp	1100	17⅛	16¾	16¾	16¾
18⅜	16	.60	Kendall Co pf	10	94½	94½	94½	94½
38	28⅞		Kennecott Cop	1900	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16⅜
28¾	23¾	1.60	Kinney pf	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	
			Kresge	2100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅜
			Kroger Groc & B	600	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28½

—L—

| | | | | | | |

Commerce and Finance

Reserve Board Head Sees End of 'Laissez Faire' in Banking

Business and Industry

Ickes' Views Given Rebuttal by Head Of Oil Institute

Axtell J. Byles Says Secretary Ignores Gains—Defends States Pacts

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Axtell J. Byles, president of the American Petroleum Institute, takes sharp issue with the views expressed by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and the oil administrator, in the current issue of The Saturday Evening Post, in a statement released today.

In his magazine article, Mr. Ickes emphasizes the depravity of wasting a national resource and speaks in very general terms of the abuses and evils of the oil business.

Ignores Contributions

"The Secretary makes an attack upon the good faith of the entire American petroleum industry, condemning it in sweeping generalities and ignoring its great contribution to the progress of the country," Mr. Byles states. "It is equivalent to showing but one side of a balance sheet—failing to disclose the assets and dramatizing the liabilities."

"The industry admits faults common to rapid growth but feels that it has rendered a unique service to the American people. It has aided the unparalleled development of automotive transportation to which the public owes so much. No person has been charged unreasonable prices or in any way handicapped in his utilization and enjoyment of the products of petroleum.

"The industry is today meeting the gasoline requirements of the nation out of half the volume of crude oil which would have been necessary to meet such requirements 17 years ago. To have produced last year's gasoline requirements by the processes in use in 1917 it would have been necessary to have run 1,866,000,000 barrels of crude oil. In 1934 the industry actually supplied the gasoline requirements by running 893,000,000 barrels of crude oil. That is real conservation of a limited natural resource.

"The retail price per gallon at which this gasoline was sold to the public in 1934 was just half the retail price per gallon which it was necessary to charge 15 years ago. This reduction in cost to the consumer, made possible by increased efficiency on the part of the industry, was largely defeated by cumulative federal, state, county and municipal taxes which on gasoline and motor lubricants alone amounted to over $754,000,000 last year.

Says Waste Due to Laws

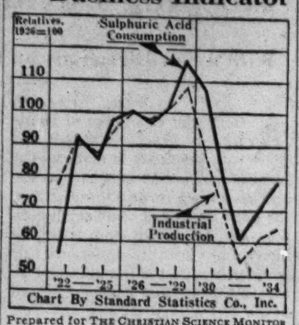
"There has been waste incidental to the production of crude petroleum, particularly in the earlier stages of development, but such waste has been mainly due to the law of capture which was imposed upon the industry by the courts. Certainly, the oil industry cannot justly be charged with the appalling gas waste in the Panhandle field or failure to enforce proration in East Texas."

Mr. Byles says he did not agree with the Secretary's views concerning the futility of an interstate compact, and expresses serious doubt as to the legality of remedies proposed by the Secretary.

"Federal control of the oil business offers nothing that the industry, with the aid of states wherein crude oil production lies, cannot itself more effectively provide," he continues. "One of the most constructive things which the Federal Government could do is to re-enact, in Constitutional form, a prohibition against transportation in interests and foreign commerce of crude oil and its products produced in violation of state laws.

"Regimentation from Washington would stifle the far-flung individual activities necessary to sustain this dynamic enterprise and, in the long run, would lead to the creation of a shortage of and so high a price for motor fuel that it would work grave injury to the American public. It is impossible to operate the petroleum industry as a public utility and threats to attempt to do so may delay progress toward the consummation of those things which both the secretary and the industry desire to attain in the public interest."

Acid Consumption Is Business Indicator



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONSUMPTION of sulphuric acid by industry in this country is one of the best indicators of the trend of general productive activity.

The nearest the average consumer comes to sulphuric acid is in the battery of his automobile, but there is scarcely an industry in this country, from the refining of gasoline to the manufacture of sugar, in which it does not have an active part.

Prudential's New Business for 1934 Gains 10 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 13—Production of new business by the Prudential Insurance Company of America in 1934 exceeded $2,000,000,000, or over 10 per cent above the production attained during the preceding year, according to Edward D. Duffield, president, in his annual report to the board of directors.

Other favorable phases of the company's activities included:

Insurance in force totaled over $15,000,000,000, covering 22,000,000 lives.

The board's attention was directed to the fact that there has been a steady decline in the demands upon the company on account of policy loans and surrender policies.

The company's assets amounted to $2,965,245,000, an increase of $130,000,000.

The company made further substantial additions to the contingency reserve for the further protection of its policyholders, resulting in a margin for their protection over and above all liabilities of $183,295,000.

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, including matured endowments, cash surrenders, dividends, disability payments and annuity payments, amounted to nearly $420,000,000.

In speaking of mortgage loans, the chief executive stated that the great majority of borrowers were meeting current payments on their mortgages. Each quarter of the year has shown a steady increase in loans restored to good standing and a marked decrease in delinquencies.

Nonferrous Metals Trade Fairly Brisk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Business among the nonferrous metals has been brisk in several cases. The reduction in the price of lead to the low levels of last year brought consumers into the market on a large scale.

Business in copper in the domestic market was very spotty. One day sales were as high as 2500 tons, but on another day only 500 tons were sold. European prices tended to decline because of the dumping on the market by a London commodity house which was in financial distress. However, prices steadied at 6.65c a pound.

Statistical stabilization has apparently been reached in zinc. Stocks are the highest since June, 1934, which accounts for the rather low price of 3.70c a pound, East St. Louis.

Stocks of zinc are about sufficient for four months' consumption as compared with world tin stocks sufficient for under three months' consumption and world copper stocks of six months' consumption.

A premium of a half cent a pound still exists in the tin markets. Purchasing of tin in this country continues light.

January Department Store Sales Expand

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—An upturn of 4 per cent in the value of department store sales in January was noted by the Federal Reserve Board over the same period of last year.

The report covered 503 stores in 237 cities.

The largest increases during the month were shown in the Cleveland and San Francisco Federal Reserve districts, which reported upturns of 14 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively. The Boston area was the only one to show a decrease, reporting a 4 per cent loss.

Sun Life Assets For 1934 Rise $41,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 13—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in its sixty-fourth annual report, covering operations during 1934, shows an increase in assets totaling $41,000,000. New paid business totaled more than $236,000,000, an increase of approximately $20,000,000 over 1933.

The company reports that cash in banks approximates $20,000,000, and excess income over all disbursements for the like period totaling more than $43,000,000.

What About
The New York Market?
Are you looking for conscientious representation in this vast market?
We are open for a few active accounts. Commission basis. Personal attention of principals.
Chain store, department store, jobbing and manufacturing trades. Specialties or commodities. Confidential correspondence invited.
The Reid Templeton Co.
475 FIFTH AVENUE, SUITE 2204
NEW YORK CITY

What 12 Stocks Do Experts Favor?
DURING the past four weeks the stock recommendations of leading financial authorities have centered about 12 issues. The names of these favored stocks, the prices at which they are recommended, and the number of services which have advised their purchase are given in the current UNITED OPINION Bulletin.
Experience has shown that stocks recommended by three or more financial experts almost invariably show better than average appreciation.
TO introduce to you the UNITED OPINION method of stock forecasting—so successful during the past 14 years—we shall be glad to send you without obligation this list of 12 outstanding stocks — a list available through no other source.
Send for Bulletin C.S.M. 25 FREE!
(Please print name and address.)
UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

Increased Control of Banking Operations Vital, Says Eccles

Governor of Reserve Board Tells Ohio Bankers 'Laissez Faire' and Business Stability Incompatible —Emphasizes Soundness, Not Liquidity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 13—Stating that the operations of the banking system left to itself with no conscious effort of control tended to intensify rather than to counteract business fluctuations, Marriner S. Eccles, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, speaking before the Ohio Bankers Association yesterday, stated that business stability was the aim of the Administration and that the Banking Bill of 1935 expresses the Administration's general objectives in the field of banking.

He declared that it was not realistic to say that all that was needed was to introduce more flexibility into the system, since rigidities have continued to develop. "If there is one thing that to me seems clear," he said, "it is that unless conscious effort is made to prevent them, booms and collapses will continue to recur in capitalistic democracies. It also seems evident to me that neither capitalism nor democracy can survive another depression of the magnitude of the one from which we are just emerging."

In the Public Interest

He said that he was not arguing for a highly centralized control of all banking activities, but rather for local control or national control, whichever is in the public interest.

"The fact is that laissez faire in banking and the attainment of business stability are incompatible," he said. "If variations in the supply of money are to be compensatory and corrective rather than inflammatory or intensifying, there must be conscious and deliberate control. The difficult and controversial question is who should do the controlling."

But since the effect of monetary policy is nation-wide, he stated, the formulation of monetary policy should be by a body which represents the nation "and which is activated by national considerations."

"It is inconceivable," he continued, "that variations in the community's money supply should be left to the individual decisions of some 15,000 local bankers. It is scarcely more logical that the variations should reflect unco-ordinated decisions of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks."

Reviewing the origin of the open market machinery of the Federal Reserve System in 1922 and 1923, Mr. Eccles said:

"The system itself, by virtue of necessity, has developed a large measure of co-ordinated activity in regard to open-market operations, the single most important instrument of reserve control. This co-ordination, while it represented a great advance over the situation which prevailed up to 1923, nevertheless leaves much to be desired.

"The body which is ultimately responsible for policy, the Federal Reserve Board, legally can take no part in the formulation of the policy. The body which formulates policy, on the other hand, legally has no power to bring the policy into operation. The boards of directors of the individual Reserve Banks, who take no part in the formultaion of policy, have the power to obstruct its operation.

Changes Misunderstood

"The theory, therefore, back of the open-market provision in the recent Banking Bill becomes clear. The bill provides for a small, responsive body which is charged with the duty of acting in the national interest in formulating open-market policy and in accepting responsibility for its consummation and results."

Two of the proposed changes widely misunderstood, Mr. Eccles declared, were that the type of paper eligible for rediscounting at Federal Reserve banks shall not be defined in the law, but shall be subject to the regulation of the Federal Reserve Board; and the provision that segregation of collateral for Federal Reserve notes shall be repealed.

"Apparently it was the theory of the framers of the Federal Reserve Act that borrowings on commercial paper from the Reserve Banks and the issue of Federal Reserve notes would not be closely connected," he continued.

"It was provided, therefore, that Federal Reserve notes issued by Federal Reserve agents should be secured by 100 per cent collateral in gold or eligible paper and that Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation shall have a 40 per cent reserve in gold. It was apparently believed that the demand for notes arose from commercial borrowers; that the collateral requirements would restrict the issue of notes to such borrowers, and that this would afford elasticity and prevent the danger of overissue.

Change in Money Habits

"This line of reasoning did not take cognizance of a profound change in our monetary habits. In a deposit-using country such as the United States currency is seldom borrowed from a bank. Borrowers normally receive deposit credits and pay their bills with checks. The demand for currency arises chiefly from individuals and businesses who for the sake of convenience desire to convert a portion of their checking accounts into currency.

"The volume of money in circulation fluctuates with changes in the volumes of those activities which employ the largest amount of cash, namely retail trade and factory pay rolls.

"A consequence of this development is that the Reserve banks play a passive role in supplying Federal Reserve notes for circulation. If they issued Federal Reserve notes in payment for securities purchased, the sellers of the securities would immediately deposit the notes in the member banks and the member banks would send them in to the Reserve banks. If they sold securities for Federal Reserve notes, the buyers of the securities would get the notes from their member banks, and these banks in turn would get them from the Reserve banks.

"Thus it will be seen that the framers of the Federal Reserve Act were mistaken in two of their expectations regarding note issue. Notes are not associated in any direct or immediate way with the needs of business for commercial loans. Neither is there any need to place restrictions on the issue of Federal Reserve notes, since, as we have just seen, the volume outstanding is not susceptible to control in a predominantly deposit-using country."

Real Estate Loans

Governor Eccles placed great stress on the provision that would permit banks to make loans on improved real estate up to 75 per cent of its appraised value and on an amortized basis for a 20-year period, and in an aggregate amount up to 60 per cent of their time deposits. He said that he regarded this provision as the most important aid to business recovery in the bill, but at the same time the one most susceptible to misunderstanding.

"This," he said, "is the dilemma that faces the banks: If they go into the longer term loaning business they run the risk of depreciation and inability to realize quickly upon their assets in case of need; if they do not go into this business, they cannot find an outlet for their funds—their earnings will suffer and the justification for their existence diminishes.

"How can this dilemma be solved? It is proposed in the bill to solve it by removing the problem of liquidity as such from the concern of the banks—by bestowing liquidity on all sound assets by making it possible to borrow on them at the Reserve banks in case of need.

"Reliance on the form of paper as a guide to soundness and eligibility has not protected the banking system from disaster. We wish to divert bankers' attention from the semblance of paper to its substance; to emphasize soundness rather than liquidity.

"What we are proposing is that the problem of liquidity shall cease to be an individual concern and shall become the collective concern of the banking system."

Road to Unbridled Inflation Now Open, Says Ex-Congressman

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13 (AP)—Carroll L. Beedy, former representative from Maine and one-time chairman of the House banking and currency committee, said Congress has opened the way to an inflationary period "such as the civilized world has never seen."

He told members of group two of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association an increase in currency volume has not brought a rise in prices. He said credit expansion is necessary to raise price levels and warned the bankers against "inflation."

Beedy said currency outstanding in September, 1929, at peak prices, totaled $4,440,000,000 and that in January, 1933, "when prices reached their lowest level," the total was $5,687,000,000.

"This proves conclusively it is not an increase in the volume of currency that brings price rises, but expanding credit," he stated.

"Government credit is based on the fact that we never borrow more than we can pay. How easy if we do not have the deterrent of interest payment to print money to pay for any project that is demanded."

FIELD & COWLES
INSURANCE
40 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
GOOD INSURANCE IS A GOOD INVESTMENT
Call Hubbard 7880

Start Co-operative Bank Shares Now
A Safe, Sound and Systematic way to build a reserve fund. $10 deposited monthly pays for 10 shares, which are worth $2000 at maturity. Shares from $1 to $40 monthly. Phone Liberty 6653 for full information.
Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
The Oldest Co-operative Bank Office in New England.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH CORPORATION
(NEW YORK)
120 Wall St., New York
Furnishes Investment Advisory Service to
QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES
...and...
THE MARYLAND FUND
Prospectuses May Be Obtained Upon Request From Your Local Investment House

Flight of Capital Cause of Weakness In Gold Currencies

Institute Says Withdrawal of Foreign Funds Also Important Factor

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The recent weakness of the gold currencies is chiefly attributable to the withdrawal of foreign funds and the flight of capital, says the Alexander Hamilton Institute in its current analysis and forecast of general business conditions.

The movement of funds from the gold bloc countries to the United States are of two different types, according to the institute: (1) withdrawal of foreign balances, and (2) flight of domestic capital.

"The flight of capital has been an important factor in the weakness of the gold block currencies," the analysis says. "This is due to the fact that it is gradually becoming apparent in practically all gold bloc countries that the permanent maintenance of the present parities is not likely. It is argued that at best the gold bloc can maintain its present parities only until some international agreements on stabilization is concluded when, in all probability, these currencies will be devalued in order to bring them in line with the dollar and the pound sterling."

Speculating as to how long the gold bloc can maintain its present gold parities, the institute's bulletin says it is still impossible to predict the policy the various central banks will follow.

"At the moment, two possibilities offer themselves," it says "(1) all the gold bloc countries might act in unison without awaiting an international agreement and reduce the gold value of their currencies, or (2) each country might meet its own situation in whatever manner appeared most expedient without regard to what action might be taken by the others.

"In view of the fact that Belgium and France have already devalued their currencies and there is consequently considerable opposition to any new movement in this direction, it is not likely that these countries will take the initiative.

"If there is a break in the gold bloc, it is expected that it will occur first in Switzerland because (a) prices in Switzerland have not been deflated to the same extent as in other countries, and (b) because of the resistance of a large part of the population in Switzerland to any further deflation for the sake of maintaining the gold standard."

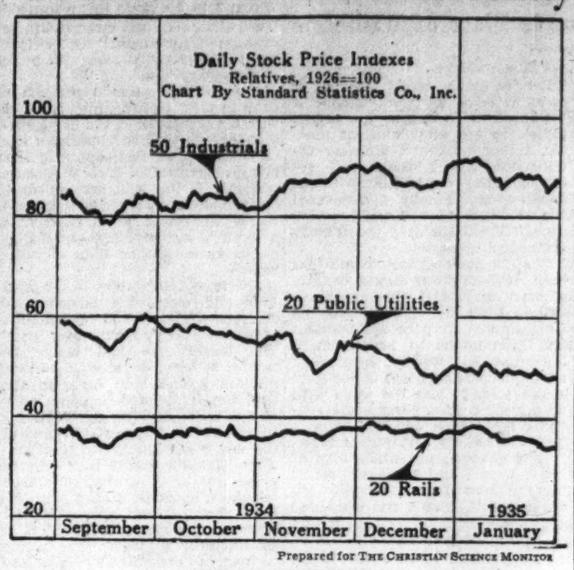
Building Boom Seen From 1936 to 1942

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 13 (AP)—A building boom from 1936 to 1942 is "not improbable," F. A. Pearson, professor of prices and statistics and colleague of monetary expert Dr. George F. Warren, told Cornell farm and home week guests yesterday.

"Building is our most important urban industry and full employment cannot occur until building is active," he said. "Building will not start or be active until the income from rents rises enough so that a fair return on the money invested is anticipated."

"It is not improbable that the volume of construction will rise from about 1936 to about 1942, and that the value of gold will fall. If these two events should occur, business will be very active and real estate will be a prize possession."

Utilities Only Issues to Show Definite Price Trend Recently



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The movement of stock prices over the last five months has been inconclusive, except among the utilities, which are definitely lower.

The industrials are just above the Sept. 1 mark and rails are just below it.

The World's Business

Russo-American Differences—II

(Concluded)

BUT the Russians (and Europe in general) never obtained the proper slant upon the American standpoint on recognition. At the time, this column said bluntly that recognition was regarded in Washington as American farm relief. That was an effort to show that the European designations of it as high politics were woefully beside the mark. America seldom plays high politics. The reason is, of course, the security that the United States has enjoyed since it attained a position among the great powers. In the early days of the Republic its position was different. During the Napoleonic wars we find Jefferson, under fear of the ambitious Corsican, writing that he would not be averse to "marrying" the United States to the British navy. There are keen observers who feel that in the present troubled state of the Pacific, the time may yet come when the United States may wish to marry again in the interests of its own security. As yet, however, the policy makers feel that America is quite capable of "ganging its ain gait," in Bobby Burns's language. High politics, therefore, is a foreign concept in Washington.

That Russian recognition was high politics to Washington seems to have been a theory animating Mr. Troyanovsky as well as his chief. The Ambassador sailed for Europe last Oct. 3 with the avowed object of talking over the situation created by a State Department communiqué announcing a complete deadlock. He was due back within a month or so. But, instead of taking the direct route for his return, he proceeded to Japan. Probably he was on the trail of Mr. William C. Bullitt, America's Ambassador to Moscow, who, at that time, was in Tokyo on the way home to take his furlough. But more probably he was "killing time" while the naval parleys in London were in progress. If they were a failure, then it would be reasonable to assume that "high politics" would make the United States more amenable in bringing the Russo-American negotiations to a successful conclusion.

The naval parleys yielded no agreement with Japan. Furthermore, Japan denounced the Washington naval treaty. Machiavellian diplomacy would have counseled the State Department to bury its financial differences with the U. S. S. R. in return for political friendship. Yet it took Secretary Hull only 4½ minutes to tell Mr. Troyanovsky that business was off.

Last November it was stated with a great show of gravity that recognition would boost American trade with Russia to $1,000,000,000 a year. Alas, for promises! They were never in accordance with realities, though there might have been an accession of trade beneficial to both the farmers and the heavy goods industries if a trade agreement had been signed. The following are the figures:

Year	U. S. Imports From U. S. S. R.	U. S. Exports to U. S. S. R.
1931	$13,206,392	$103,716,832
1932	9,735,411	12,640,891
1933	12,120,148	8,971,465
First 11 months of 1934	11,487,591	13,866,352

H. B. E.

Cotton Experts Doubt Efficiency Of Federal Plans

Restriction Program Said to Invite Increased Foreign Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 13—Some experts in the cotton industry continue to be skeptical of the efficacy of the Government's cotton program, it is indicated by the recently expressed opinions of two Texas authorities, one a firm member of the world's largest cotton factors, the other a research man of international reputation.

Dr. A. B. Cox, director of the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research, who is recognized throughout the world as an authority on cotton marketing, declared that the American cotton crisis is deepening. He pointed out that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, in announcing the Government restriction program, in reality has notified foreign competitors to proceed full steam ahead for at least one year with their increased cotton production program.

"Senator Bankhead says he is already preparing a bill to project restriction through 1936-37 or to cut carryover of American cotton to 4,000,000 bales," Dr. Cox said. "Is not this the equivalent of telling foreign producers our Government proposes to tie the American cotton producers down by means of production restriction programs even to the extent of a licensing law, if necessary, and so give interests abroad a free hand, an unmolested opportunity to take American cotton growers' foreign markets?"

W. L. Clayton of Anderson, Clayton & Co., of Houston, largest firm of cotton exporters in the world, declared that the Government's policy of "pegging" cotton prices can ultimately bring only disaster. He asserted that the only means of preserving a correct balance between supply and demand in a great world commodity such as cotton is through the corrective influences of competitive price levels established in the free markets of the world.

"The only sound policy," Mr. Clayton said, "for relief of our agricultural surplus-producing population is a drastic reduction in the tariff and recognition of the uncollectibility of the war debts, so that our surpluses may again find a market abroad at compensatory prices."

109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
This Folder Tells How
YOU CAN DEPOSIT FROM ANY PLACE AT ANY TIME
In this Mutual Savings Bank. Operated under strict Massachusetts laws. We have no stockholders to share in profits. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open accounts, deposit your savings, or withdraw your money by mail. $1 opens an account. Interest paid on accounts of $3 or more. Accounts can be opened in one name or as a joint account in two names. Banking by mail with us is safe, easy, quick, private.
WRITE FOR YOUR FREE COPY
Institution for Savings In Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

Seventy-Second Annual Statement as of December 31, 1934.
John Hancock MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

BUSINESS OF 1934

New Insurance Paid-for	$532,659,313.00
Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries	91,877,154.03
Increase of Assets in 1934	28,401,401.11
Increase of New Insurance Over 1933	37,591,500.00
Increase of Outstanding Insurance in 1934	62,258,807.00
Increase of Surplus Resources in 1934	2,662,644.36

STANDING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1934

Outstanding Insurance	$3,473,967,189.00
Admitted Assets	684,065,767.43
Liabilities (or assets definitely pledged in contractual obligations)	622,249,522.73
Including: The legal reserve on policies in force	$569,442,629.00
Dividends to Policyholders Payable in 1935	15,709,167.10
Contingency Reserve Held for Asset Fluctuation	16,500,000.00
General Surplus	45,316,244.70
TOTAL SURPLUS RESOURCES	61,816,244.70

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

Bonds	$228,713,086.27
Stocks (market value)	19,136,443.68
Real Estate Mortgages	210,702,896.73
Loans on Company's Policies	94,783,736.39
All Other Assets	130,729,604.36
TOTAL ASSETS	684,065,767.43

DIRECTORS
WALTON L. CROCKER
ELWYN G. PRESTON
EDWARD F. WOODS
CHARLES L. AYLING
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS
LOUIS K. LIGGETT
PAUL E. FITZPATRICK
ERNEST B. DANE
FRED E. NASON
GEORGE R. NUTTER
THOMAS M. DEVLIN
GUY W. COX
ELBERT H. BROCK
CARL P. DENNETT
ELIOT WADSWORTH
FRANK G. ALLEN
WALTON L. CROCKER
President

Over a Billion Dollars paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries since beginning business.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Business Lends Four Rules to Housekeeping

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Household Efficiency

Which Develops Backbone in Place of Wishbone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EXPERTS in efficiency tell us that there are four important rules that contribute greatly to success in business. Because housekeeping is primarily a woman's business it may be a great help if she knows and understands these rules, whether she is mistress of a large establishment, bride in a cottage for two or an assistant in homemaking.

The first is the "rule of steady pace." Sometimes a woman says, "I worked so hard on Monday that I could not do a thing Tuesday." Or a homemaker determines to do a great amount of work as quickly as possible regardless of the effect on herself and the result on her family. "My wife works in spasms," jokingly said a husband. "Spasm number one may fill the pantry with good things, but in spasm number two she starts to clean the attic and forgets to get the meals."

Spasmodic housekeeping is likely to be bewildering to the family and tiring to the housekeeper. By working at a steady pace she will accomplish much more, keep the house neater and more attractive all the time rather than by spells, and conserve her own energy to last over a longer period.

"I never knew how Aunt Sophie could do so much until I stayed with her for a week," said a young woman. "She is over 70 years old and she never was physically rugged, yet she takes care of her home and two boarders without seeming hurried or flurried. The secret is that she goes along every day steadily and serenely, with her work periods and rest time alternating, and doesn't allow her tasks to accumulate and pile on top of her."

Gauging One's Time

A second rule which is important in housekeeping is the "rule of time allowance." It is distressing to find dinner will not be ready promptly because one has not allowed time enough for its preparation. Or perhaps the plaint may be, "I wanted to get my dress finished, but cleaning the living-room took more time than I had expected."

"I can tell exactly how long it will take me to hang up my washing, to iron a man's shirt or to vacuum-clean the rugs," said a young housekeeper proudly to a friend. "I used to miss trains, or not have dinner ready for Jim, or have to leave my work undone if I wanted to go out, so I analyzed myself to see what was the matter. I thought I had ordinary intelligence but I could not get through the day without things going wrong. Finally I discovered the trouble was that I could not tell time!" She laughed at the friend's astonished expression.

"It had not occurred to me that each piece of work took a definite amount of time," she explained. "When I realized that it took me five minutes to pare six potatoes and 20 minutes to boil them, I knew that if I wanted them ready for dinner at 6:30 I had better start before 6:15. It was the same with all my other work. I watched everything I did each day and made a time chart of my work for reference. It has changed my whole idea of housekeeping and I enjoy it better because now I can manage my work, while before it was managing me."

Definite Task

Closely allied to this rule is the third one, which might be termed the "rule of the definite task." Perhaps one morning you say, "Sometime today I must clean my bureau drawers." Very likely the day slips by and the task is undone, and for several days you repeat the assertion vaguely, but without results. Supposing you had put it this way: "From 2 to 3 o'clock this afternoon I will straighten and clean the three drawers of my bureau." At 3 o'clock you probably would look with pride at a task well done.

A definite purpose to perform a definite task at a definite time, or within a certain time, will bring success because that is following a law of efficiency. In fact, applying this law gives a twofold success because not only is the task accomplished, but the effect on a person's character is far better, as it establishes a habit of achievement and builds a "backbone rather than a wishbone."

The fourth rule might be repeated over and over each morning by every housekeeper and homemaker. It is the "rule of first things first." The biggest job had better be tackled at once, the most important matters attended to early in the day, the hardest work done while one is fresh and rested. With big things out of the way, the rest of the day seems unhurried and spacious. The important task may be a big ironing or a small button, a telephone message, a cake promised for a party, a room made ready for a guest. Whatever it is, if it is satisfactorily disposed of in plenty of time, the day will be happier and more harmonious for everyone concerned.

By applying all four rules of efficiency the housekeeper may do her work easier and quicker, bring serenity to the home and enrich her own life.

A Jam Closet Moderne

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I CAN remember my grandmother's jam closet, a triangular room of allure under the back stairs, cool and dark and spicy, with brown paper-covered shelves containing jars and crocks and bottles, all filled with the most delectable jams and jellies, catsups and pickles. My friends and I spent much secret time in that closet, and suffered many sound trouncings in consequence. But it was worth it.

I can remember my mother's jam closet, too; three shelves built across the back of the broom closet, and stacked with jams and jellies in assorted mayonnaise glasses, jelly glasses, pickle bottles, cups without handles, mustard jars and old tumblers. The contents were uniformly good, but when friends dropped in unexpectedly for Sunday supper I was always careful to see that their attention was elsewhere when I dived into the littered-looking space and made my choice from among the unattractive-looking jars. I always turned my back, too, while removing the jam or jelly from the container, and resolved that if ever I had a home of my own, the jam closet would be patterned after the one at my grandmother's house.

But now that I've got a home of my own and a jam closet of my own, and a hungry little fellow and his hungry little friends to raid it, there are reasons why I can't duplicate grandmother's jam closet. For one thing, that closet was about as large as the bedroom now occupied by my son; for another, there is a certain incongruity between a quart jar of raspberry jam and only three people with normal appetites to consume it. So I've compromised between allure and practicality, with gratifying results. The contents of my jam closet are not only good to eat but are really appetite inducing, as well as a source to draw on in times of the hurry-up-gift need.

A Corner Cupboard

I have a corner cupboard—not in the kitchen because there is no room and, besides, I believe the moist air and heat has a bad effect on jams and jellies. My cupboard, a nice carved old piece, is in the dining room, and I confess to being rather proud to open it in front of guests.

The interior has been decorated with care, plus a roll of tiny-blue-flowered wall paper, a sheet of delf blue paper, and a can of shellac.

The shelves are covered with figured paper, carefully lacquered so that in case of accident the wood will not be stained. For shelf edging I cut a two-inch strip of the figured paper, but instead of cutting the bottom edge on a straight line I cut it irregularly, following the design. This strip I mounted on a 2¼-inch strip of the plain blue paper, lacquering over, so that it became one strip of printed edging with irregular plain border. The lacquer stiffens the paper so that the edges won't curl.

Labels

So much for the shelves. For the glasses I printed the names of the various jams, jellies, pickles, etc., on small octagon-shaped medallions of the plain blue paper. Then I cut somewhat larger octagon medallions of the figured paper, which I pasted on the glass, mounting the smaller plain blue label over it, leaving a quarter-inch border of the print showing all around.

For cookies, candied orange peel, etc., I enameled a delf blue, any medium-sized tins which I happened to have, and pasted narrow irregular bands of the printed paper around the sides, a short distance from the top and bottom.

The expense involved was small, the work was interesting, and the effect was charming. And now I am spending more time than I can well afford helping various friends convert spare space of their own into jam closets moderne.

Warm Cover for Baby

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During the cold winter months a very tiny baby can be kept very warm and comfortable under a comfort made in a few minutes from a feather pillow and a couple of yards of goods. First procure a piece of feather-proof material at any dry-goods department. Measure it twice the length of the baby's crib. Sew up three sides and on the fourth leave just enough of an opening to put the feathers in, a handful at a time. When a sufficient amount of feathers have been stuffed in to make a puff about two and a half inches thick sew up the open end.

Place the comfort on a table or on the floor and carefully arrange the feathers to insure the same thickness all over. With heavy embroidery floss or yarn run a quilting stitch about four inches long. Cut and tie firmly, pulling both sides of the cloth together so that the feathers will be kept even in distribution.

For the outside cover any attractive material may be used to match the crib, the nursery or the baby's blankets. There are lovely colors in wash satin and heavy sateen. Soft comfort materials which are less pretentious and much less expensive may be had in very attractive patterns.

These little comforts can be made in an afternoon and will add much to the baby's comfort. They are warmer and lighter than a number of blankets and the infant is not so ambitious to kick them off on the very coldest night. And if he does decide to do any kicking he will get quite a kick out of it before he gets these covers off for they seem to stay put much better than the regular blankets. A loop at each corner for a large safety pin insures snug winter protection.

Fashion Flares From Paris

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

Rosine Paris made the wedding dress of the Infanta Beatrix of Spain, with two trains. One, for the church ceremony, was 6½ yards long with a graduated band of ermine at the rounded edge, attached with snap-hooks at the shoulders. The other, "built" on the gown, was 1½ yards long, designed for the wedding festivities. The ermine, by the by, is so arranged that it can easily be fashioned into an evening wrap after the wedding. Even royalty, it appears, has an eye for economy!

Ear-clips of gold, silver or crystal are the fad of the moment. Some of metal wire are arranged to hold little nosegays of natural flowers for evening wear and a bracelet of the same flowers is worn with them.

Crystal jewelry, particularly in the form of stars, is much in vogue.

Brass or nickel rings (like curtain rings on a short bar) are used for earrings, bracelets and clips for frocks and hats.

The latest blouse for winter sports is quite appropriately in Tyrolean fashion. Of gray-blue flannel, it is embroidered in gay worsteds around the neck and at the wrist of the gathered sleeves and tied with a cord with round, colored worsted balls.

Mitts of seal-skin or nutria reach halfway to the elbow and are worn over the gloves.

Square buttons of polished wood, cork or leather fasten the sports coat.

A plastron, made, like a child's bib, of opaque crystal beads is tied around the neck of a black woolen street frock.

ELENE FOSTER

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Began With Secretarial Work

Good Way, Says Assistant to Vice-President of M.-G.-M.

By Marjorie Shuler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SIXTEEN years ago when Anita Stewart, "the Orchid of the Movies," was jumping her horse across a chasm for the high spot of "In Old Kentucky"—no doubles in these days—Florence Browning, like other native Californians, was lifting her eyebrows at this new fad of the films.

Motion pictures wouldn't last long, she reasoned. She was set on being a lawyer, had had one year of study and then entered the office of attorneys who were acting on behalf of film companies. Miss Browning happened at the moment to want a short job and an easy one. The pictures should give it, because, of course, they would soon be a thing of the past. So she took her pad and pencil in hand and went over to take dictation from Louis Mayer.

By Clarence Sinclair Bull

Florence Browning, Assistant to the Vice-President and Counsel in Charge of Production, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

The pictures certainly were amusing. The outfit was housed in an old shack on Mission Road and every few days a new company came in, made a picture, and decamped like gypsies. There were no scenario departments or continuity writers. Everybody took a hand. Anyone who heard of a book that might do, recommended it; and when there was a conference everyone was in on it from the president to the telephone operator. When a film was completed, it was shipped to New York City and everyone sat around and worried more or less, until the verdict came back.

Went Right On

Yes, Miss Browning's plan was working well—with one exception. The pictures did not stop. They went right on. And she went right on with them. In fact, as she says today, she found a job and she hung right on to the same job, eventually arriving by one stage and another to being assistant to J. Robert Rubin, vice-president and counsel in charge of production for Metro-Goldwyn Mayer. And being assistant to a vice-president in the motion picture world, certainly for a major company, is a rare achievement for a woman.

In the process of attaining that distinction Miss Browning, having come East, now looks out of her office windows not upon the pepper trees of California, but upon the sidewalks of New York.

About the only thing that has not changed is Miss Browning's attitude toward her job, an attitude so distinctive that it merits a bit of attention from the women who are job-hunting.

Miss Browning's philosophy is that "any woman in the business world does better working through men than by striving to carve out an independent career for herself," and that "the job of a woman is to make things go smoothly and pleasantly, and to get out of the way the countless little obstacles in her chief's way." She is quite conscious that ultra-feminists do not like her point of view. She has, however, proved that it works well in her case at least, and that her insistence on always saying "we" and never "I" has brought about happy relationships with her co-workers.

Partnership of Men and Women

"Business requires a partnership of men and women," she says. "Women are born executives, but men are better creators"—another divergent point of view from that held by many persons.

"Any woman," says Miss Browning, "who handles a home and family and makes ends meet is an executive, but men are more creative and it takes both points of view to do a good job."

Like other women who have started out in secretarial posts, Miss Browning believes firmly that this is the open door to business. She is sure, too, that there is room for more women in the production and business ends of pictures, and expects that some day there will be more women directors. Right now, she believes that there are more jobs than there are skilled, highly qualified people and that the way to employment is not by rushing around smartly looking for work, so much as by improving the personal attitude and taking that as a determining factor in one's position.

For herself, Miss Browning prefers the middle of the ladder where things are more pleasant than the ambitious climb to the top rung where she senses that it would be more lonely. Yet there are many who consider Miss Browning to be already at the top of the ladder for a woman in the production end of pictures and they call her "an outstanding success."

Smoothing Out Differences

In the early days of pictures she learned how to shop with stars and pacify temperaments and deal with publicity, all in addition to her regular job of being a secretary. This was an important factor in the decision to send her from Hollywood to the New York office. Traditionally—if one may speak of tradition with an industry which has mushroomed overnight, out-Aliceing Alice in her adventures in Wonderland—there are frequent possibilities of dissension between the west coast production offices and the east coast financial offices of all the companies. Inevitably there are differences of judgment and many rough edges to be smoothed out in dealings between these two outposts of the American motion-picture industry.

On this particular day Miss Browning had had long wires from Hollywood about a changed title for a picture to be released in just six days. Will Hays' office did not approve a suggested title for the picture: the California office did not like another, and copyright men had to dig to see what title after all was available. Meanwhile the publicity office was making loud outcries.

In the intervals of dealing with that situation Miss Browning had persuaded a foreign playwright that he would like the train quite as well as the boat to get to Hollywood and then he could arrive when the director expected him. She counseled an actress as to which plays she should see in New York City in the event that she would be called upon to do any of those plays before the screen after her arrival in Hollywood. She saw the husband of one author who wanted to express some firm ideas about financial matters between his wife and the studio, and the wife of another author who, too, was attempting the business of acting as agent.

Search for a Water Buffalo

She answered a query about a water buffalo, which reminded her of the filming of "Good Earth," and how the directors when they got their yards of film back from China discovered that they needed a retake of that animal. There had been wires to Washington and cables to China all in the interest of getting one water buffalo from the Orient to the Occident. Then a young man employed in the office happened to stroll in and say, "Why there is a circus up-state with two water buffaloes."

Somehow that led to the story of the hunt for an eight-year-old boy with a broad "a" to play in David Copperfield and how the services of Miss Browning were enlisted by the casting department. She explained to hundreds of Russian mothers with 15-year-old sons and to hundreds of Italian mothers with babies in arms, that the child must be eight years old and must have a decided English accent.

For Miss Browning the story ended there, and it was with a surprised lift of the eyebrows that she answered the question, "Oh yes, we found one."

The production department had read 4000 novels in manuscript or published form and reviewed 2000 plays in script on the stage the year before. It had given screen tests to many people and hunted for people for special bits including the interviewing of hundreds of actors to find one thin enough to play in Dashiell Hammett's "The Thin Man." But that morning had brought another problem. It was no less than two theater tickets used the evening before by an important personage. It had been found necessary to convince the girl who bought them that living, after all, can be pleasant, and the man who used them that the whole city of New York really was not against his having the right seats.

Even the smallest adjustment had been achieved with the same care as though millions of dollars were involved, for Florence Browning follows her own teaching of trying to "make everything pleasant all around."

[This is the second article of the series, "Women Who Help Make the Movies."]

Frozen Lobster Entree

½ cup whipped mayonnaise
½ cup cream, whipped
1 cup lobster meat, diced
½ cup small cooked peas
Dash of salt

Fold mayonnaise into whipped cream. Then fold in remaining ingredients in order given. Blend thoroughly. Freeze in tray of automatic refrigerator about 2 hours. Unmold on platter of crisp lettuce. Garnish with additional mayonnaise and tomato slices. Serves 6. This mixture should not be frozen at too low a temperature.

Blouses Speak Through Necklines and Sleeves

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

Blouses seem to be the favorite theme of department store counters, at the moment. They are wearable at present under heavy coats and will fulfil their real destiny when the spring suit comes in.

Taffeta blouses predominate, and are in plain weaves or in plaids, dots, checks and stripes. Crêpes are also in evidence, particularly the roman stripe crêpe that fashions a very gay garment, guaranteed to make any old skirt look young. There are also peasant weaves in cotton, and silks so woven as to look like linen. Most models are over-blouses.

Their collars are always of interest. Sometimes they are tiny turn-over high bands. Then again they are Peter Pans. Often they flare very widely and terminate in a long point at the shoulder. The scarf, twisted or clipped into an amusing contour; the fichu bursting into freedom after a restricted period of accordian pleating; large flat bows looking down on their identical twins at the front of the belt, all conspire cleverly to attract attention. Pierettes, full, round collars elaborated with tucks under the chin to make them ruffle, are delightfully whimsical.

Sleeves are equally clever. Their width is often created through shoulder shirring and horizontal tucking across the front. Shirred upper-arm sections contrast with tight forearms.

Keeping Furniture Like New

With a Few Directions on Removing Film and Spots

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A NEW rug or a piece of furniture is likely to inspire one with the desire to make all the furnishings look as new as possible, and keep them so. In attaining this, the daily dusting is of no small consequence. A very soft cloth is recommended by furniture dealers for this purpose, but that is not all, for after a varnished surface has been rubbed a few times even with a very soft dry cloth the finish of the furniture begins to look dull. A microscope reveals the cause as pores in the wood where the thin film of varnish has been worn away. The filling of these tiny openings is the purpose of furniture polish.

The generous use of furniture polish, however, only exaggerates the very condition it is depended upon to cure. The excess oil becomes sticky and forms a dull film that holds dust to the surface. The area is no longer so slippery that no dust can cling there. If such a film is not removed, in time it becomes hard, and the only way to make the furniture look right again is to have the wood refinished: the old varnish removed and a fresh coat applied.

There are ways of removing such a film while it is sticky, but some methods involve the use of liquids that must be applied so skillfully that the best plan seems to be to seek expert advice for one's individual problem. A telephone call to the nearest paint and varnish store and an explanation of what has been used, how, and the results, will generally yield information that, if followed to the letter, will make the surface slick again.

Oiled Cloth

An excellent way to get just enough furniture polish is to pour 2 tablespoons of it into an empty screw-top jar, then turn it right out again. In the container place a square of old soft flannel, velveteen, or chamois skin, screw on the cover, and leave at least 24 hours before using. Such a cloth is excellent for dusting or polishing. It will be penetrated uniformly with just enough of the oil so it may be used for any kind of wood and will leave no film behind, and it will not scatter dust.

A large quantity of homemade furniture polish is generally no economy in the average household. True, it may cost less than an equal amount of polish recommended at a high-grade furniture, or paint and varnish, store. But with the large supply the tendency is to use lavishly, and this is the one thing that must be so carefully avoided if disappointing results are not to be secured. For the quantity used should be very scant—a mere suggestion on the cloth—and then lots of steady, thorough, vigorous rubbing so the wood becomes warmed and the oil seeps down into the tiny pores and not the slightest suspicion of polish remains on the surface to attract dust. It is this vigorous rubbing on which one should depend for the polish, the shiny surface—and not the liquid polish. By "vigorous" is meant everything that word implies. It has been discovered, too, that the very finest of all polishing agents for this particular purpose is the human hand.

Soap and water also should be used very sparingly on varnished surfaces unless they have been specially treated to resist liquids. But there do come times, perhaps twice a year, when ordinary furniture and varnished floors are in need of a general cleaning, and between them, occasions when fingerprints and grease from cooking should be removed.

Immediate Wiping

Dip chamois skin or old soft flannel into the suds and wring it as dry as possible. Wash only a few square inches of the surface at a time, immediately wiping it with another piece of flannel "wrung dry" from hot borax water, then rubbing with dry chamois until the wood feels hot. Finish with a thorough polishing with just a suggestion of the finest prepared piano polish on soft flannel, chamois or velveteen, none of which leave lint on the surface.

White spots on furniture caused by water will generally yield to rubbing with a soft cloth wet with a little sweet oil. White spots caused by a hot iron or a hot dish, that are not really deep burns on the surface of the wood, may be effaced by first rubbing the places with powdered pumice stone mixed with linseed oil, then rubbing with shellac varnish thinned with turpentine.

For filling in deep scratches and similar defects, a shellac stick that may be purchased at any paint store is an excellent investment. Tiny shavings scraped from the stick are placed along the groove, then the blade of a knife or a screw driver that has been heated hot over a flame is held just above the shavings; the shellac melts and runs down into the groove where it hardens and matches perfectly the surrounding wood.

Favorite Recipes
In Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sand Tarts

Cream
1 cup ground nuts
½ pound butter
3 tablespoons confectioners' sugar
Add
1 tablespoon vanilla
2 cups flour
Make into small biscuit shaped tarts, place ½ pecan in center. Cook in slow oven 35 or 40 minutes. Roll in confectioners' sugar. Makes about 3 dozen.

Pastry Cookies

Cream
¼ pound butter
¼ pound cream cheese. Knead in
1 cup flour. Put in mold. Set in refrigerator over night, slice thin, sprinkle with chopped nuts, bake in moderate oven 15 minutes. Makes about 30.

Russian Rocks

Mix together in order given
3 eggs
1½ cups sugar
1 scant cup butter
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon ground cloves
1½ cups finely chopped raisins
½ pound pecans
1 teaspoon soda
5 tablespoons water. Add
Flour to make stiff batter. Drop on oiled paper and bake in moderate oven. Makes 3 dozen.

Cheese Biscuits

Cream
1 pound butter
1 pound American cheese. Add
2 cups flour. Roll thin, bake in moderate oven about 25 minutes, roll in confectioners' sugar. Makes about 5 dozen. These are especially delicious.

(Mrs.) E. P. V., Texas

[What three dishes does your family like best? Why not take a vote and send us your family favorites for this new column?—Editor]

Hotel and Hostess Training

To the trained woman, the home woman and the professional woman this field offers unusual opportunities and well-paid positions—room clerk, floor clerk, housekeeper, manager for apartment hotels, houses and clubs, receptionist, college house director, travel and tours manager, food supervisor, hostess. PERSONAL INSTRUCTION and Home Study Courses by Helen M. Woods, former employment manager New York's six largest hotels.

NEXT RESIDENT CLASS OPENS FEB. 25. Placement Service for students only. Write

HELEN M. WOODS, 33 W. 42nd St.
NEW YORK CITY

STRUTWEAR
reverse fashioned
CHIFFONS
ring free

A new knitting process completely eliminates shadows and rings.

Ask for Strutwear at better stores

Strutwear Knitting Co
Minneapolis, Minn.

Kickernick
Patented Underdress

Young Girls

. . . adore Kickernick cuff knee bloomers because they fit so smoothly with never a telltale bulge or seam. And—best of all—they are designed to allow complete freedom of movement.

Winget Kickernick Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

This LION HEAD TRADE MARK . . .
is your safe guide to 250 foods of purity, cleanliness, flavor and good quality. Always reasonably priced.

Sold by 29,000 Independent Grocers

HAIR-NETS
30 FOR $1
Each Net Guaranteed 100% Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair.
Gray, White or Lavender, 12 for $1.00. Sent Postpaid. Agents Wanted.
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Algonquin 4-1689
10th Year in The Christian Science Monitor

and the flavor is BURNETT'S
{A lesson for mothers}

DOES your child drink milk and eat morning cereal only under protest? If so, look at the fate of the cake in the illustration, *flavored with pure vanilla.*

A half teaspoonful of vanilla—the favorite flavor of every child—added to a glass of milk or to the cereal cream will overcome your child's resistance to these necessary food requirements. The delicacy and purity of Burnett's makes it *the* perfect extract for this purpose.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY
437 D STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Free
We will send you a copy of "Doubly Delicious Desserts," our book of brand new recipes, in return for one Burnett carton top or package insert.

BURNETT'S *pure* VANILLA

United States Women Win The Wolfe-Noel Cup

Defeat English Squash Racquets Team for First Time, 3-2

The Wolfe-Noel Challenge Cup, women's international squash racquets team trophy, will stay in the United States for a year at least. The American players met and defeated the English team by winning the odd match in five at the Harvard Club of Boston yesterday afternoon. This was the first victory for the United States since the cup was presented in 1933, England won it in '33 by 4 matches to 1 and last year by 5 to 0.

With the score tied at 2-all, Mrs. Ian McKechnie and Margot E. Lumb winning for England, and Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. chalking up victories for the United States, the result hinged on the outcome of the battle between the No. 4 players, Cecile Bowes, United States, and Nora L. Kelman, England. Leading in games by 2-love, Miss Bowes saw the English player rush ahead and take the third game. After a short rest the battle resumed with Miss Bowes running up leads of 5—3, 8—4 and 11—7. At that point the American girl brought off several brilliant backhand and volley shots to end the match in her favor. The score: 15—7, 15—9, 9—15, 15—8.

Miss Lumb Wins 3—1

Miss Lumb, recent winner of the championship of the United States, playing the No. 1 match against Anne Page, hard-hitting American star, dropped her first game on a Boston court, but she won her match, after it was tied at 1-all, more or less easily.

Miss Lumb, who also holds the championship of England, won the right to start service. She tucked away the first three points rather easily. Leading at 3—0, 7—1, Miss Lumb began to lose points. However, she soon checked the tide and won the game at 15—10.

The second game saw Miss Lumb losing ground after winning the opening point. Miss Page ran up a lead of 4—2. The English girl then replied with crafty shots to equalize and go out in front again. Miss Page, however, trailing at 5—9, increased the pace of her shots and, upsetting her rival's timing, tied the game at 10-all. The game was soon tied again, at 12-all, but Miss Page was holding the upper hand and won the game with the loss of only one more point, at 15—13.

Miss Page started the third game at a slower rate, showing the effects of her terrific service and driving wallops of the second game. Miss Lumb had little or no trouble and ran out the game at 15—5. The left-handed English star also won the fourth game more or less easily at 15—8.

Mrs. McKechnie, playing No. 3 for England, defeated Mrs. Madeira in straight games. However, it was only after a keen struggle that the Englishwoman captured the first game at 18—16. Mrs. Madeira never gave up the chase. After the English star had eked out a victory in the second game at 15—9, the American forced Mrs. McKechnie to extra points in the third game, 18—16.

The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, captain of the English side, played Mrs. Lamme, runnerup to Miss Lumb in the nationals last Saturday, in the No. 2 match. The English star was in good form. Mrs. Lamme had to play hard most of the way to win her match at 8—15, 15—12, 15—5, 15—10. In the third game Mrs. Lamme scored on long drives and corner maneuvers to hold the English captain to 5 points. Miss Milbanke caught Mrs. Lamme out of position a number of times in the fourth game, but the American never gave up.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., United States champion in 1929, 1932 and 1934, won her match from Betty Cooke in straight games, 15—7, 15—8, 15—8. The summary:

Wolfe-Noel Challenge Cup Squash Racquets Team Competition
United States 3, England 2

Margot E. Lumb, England, defeated Anne Page, United States, 15—10, 13—15, 15—5, 15—8.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., United States, defeated the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, England, 8—15, 15—12, 15—5, 15—10.

Mrs. Ian McKechnie, England, defeated Mrs. C. Crawford Madeira, United States, 18—16, 15—9, 18—16.

Cecile Bowes, United States, defeated Nora L. Kelman, England, 15—7, 15—9, 9—15, 15—8.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., United States, defeated Betty Cooke, England, 15—7, 15—8, 15—8.

Capture International Squash Racquets Team Championship

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Mrs. C. Crawford Madeira, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Eleonora R. Sears, Captain; Anne Page, Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. and Cecile Bowes. Inset—Wolfe-Noel Challenge Cup.

Class C Squash Tennis Play Gets Under Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The first of the United States squash tennis championships, for Class C players, got under way yesterday at Columbia University Club, though none of the eight seeded players saw action, all receiving byes.

William M. Silleck, captain of Yale Club, and Carl E. Good, Essex Club, were the outstanding winners, the former defeating P. R. Lawson, New York Athletic Club, 15—9, 15—4, while the Newark player scored over E. M. Douglas, Harvard Club, 18—16, 15—5.

Edwin P. Field Jr., Princeton Club; Vincent Furno, Columbia University Club; Stephen A. Tanburn, City Athletic Club; S. A. Thompson, New York Athletic Club; Herbert Henryson, City Athletic Club; G. A. Froelich, Elizabeth Town & Country Club; Louis C. Martin, Bayside Tennis Club, and William H. Ferris, Columbia University Club, are seeded in that order, and will see action for the first time this evening or tomorrow. The summary:

United States Class C Championship—First Round

D. H. Alexander, Princeton Club, defeated Stanley Kops, City A. C., 15—13, 15—6.

J. M. Reid, Shelton Club, defeated Hermann Schanzer, City A. C., 15—3, 15—6.

I. H. Peck, Yale Club, defeated R. C. Aikenhead, Columbia U. C., 15—9, 15—10.

Emmet McLoughlin Jr., New York A. C., won from D. T. Bulkley, Yale Club, by default.

C. E. Good, Essex Club, defeated E. M. Douglas, Harvard Club, 18—16, 15—5.

O. D. Noble, Crescent A. H. C., won from F. H. Merrill, Princeton Club, by default.

Arthur Knox Jr., Princeton Club, defeated J. M. Schweitzer, City A. C., 18—17, 17—16.

W. H. Hardie, Yale Club, won from Fred Finkelstein, City A. C., by default.

W. M. Silleck, Yale Club, defeated P. R. Lawson, New York A. C., 15—9, 15—4.

Malcolm Scott, Yale Club, defeated E. V. Otis, Harvard Club, 15—8, 16—18, 15—12.

Norman Cohen, Shelton Club, defeated Joseph Lukens, Princeton Club, 9—15, 15—14, 15—10.

Poke Checks

DETROIT RED WINGS are fourth place in the American group standing, nine points below Rangers and Bruins, who are tied for second. At this point the Wings have acquired Scotty Bowman and Syd Howe. Just how much these former St. Louis players will be able to do toward bringing the Wings into a playoff position is the question. Jack Adams, Detroit manager, certainly has added a ruggedness in both Howe and Bowman that the Wings have lacked. The reported purchase price of these two ($50,000) is high for hockey, but if they pull the Detroiters into the playoff they will be worth it.

Rumor from Toronto has it that Maple Leafs are considering Eddie Burke. Burke was sent to Philadelphia by New York Americans, played one game for the Arrows and then went to Toronto, his home town. He has not played since. At present he is playing for Eddie Powers at Syracuse, the Leafs' "farm" team.

An epidemic of borrowing goaltenders seems to be the rage. Providence borrowed Percy Jackson of the Cubs and then Alex Wood, Maroon spare netminder. Windsor Bulldogs in the International borrowed Jack Tompkins from Detroit Olympics and then Norm Smith of the same team.

Dave "Sweeney" Schriner of Americans hardly can miss the mark of being the best rookie of the season if goals and assists play the important part in the selection.

When Quebec Beavers visited Boston recently and stayed over a few days to benefit by a few practice sessions they lost four jerseys, some gloves and shin pads. Most of the equipment has been recovered. A group of university students "borrowed" the paraphernalia.

McGill recently beat Toronto Varsity in Toronto, a feat which has not been accomplished by the Redmen in years.

College Swimming Results

Mass. State 42, Williams 35.
Princeton 42, Columbia 29.

College Gymnastic Result

Chicago 719.25, Minnesota 715.75.

College Wrestling Result

Yale 17, Chicago 11.

Bobsleigh Men Are Picked For 1936 Olympics

Billy Fiske of New York Will Again Pilot U. S. Team

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 13 (AP)—A 15-man bobsleigh squad, headed by Billy Fiske of New York, who piloted America's four-man teams to victories in the 1928 and 1932 Olympics, was selected last night to represent the United States in the 1936 Olympic games in Germany.

The squad was announced by J. Jay O'Brien, chieftain of the American Olympic bobsleigh committee, after a five-hour committee conference which followed the two-man and four-man trials run off on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg run the past four days.

Other members of the squad, chosen on basis of this year's tryouts and past performances are:

Donna Fox of New York City, driver of the winning four-man team in the tryouts just concluded; Ivan Brown and A. M. Washbond of Kenne Valley, who rode to victory in the two-man tryouts; Gilbert Colgate, New York City; Richard Lawrence, White Plains; Max T. Bly, Lake George, and Curtis and J. Hubert Stevens, James Bickford, Robert P. Martin, Crawford C. Merkle, John J. Shene, Francis Tyler and E. Hugo Varno, all of Lake Placid.

Donna Fox, former Fordham University athlete, scaled new heights in American bobdom yesterday as he piloted his four-man sled to first place with a record-smashing performance in the trials.

Shaving .47 of a second off the 10-day-old mile and a half course mark in his final heat, Fox realized a three years' ambition when he turned in a total time for four runs of 7m. 4.74s., only 1.34 seconds slower than the record.

The record shattering run, made in the face of a biting wind that lowered the mercury to zero, was 1m. 44.43s., which he paired with identical heats of 1m. 46.83s. Monday and 1m. 46.65s. yesterday.

Curtis Stevens was the single-heat record holder, having looped down the run in 1m. 44.90s. in winning the National A. A. U. four-man title last week.

Fox's electrifying exhibition before a huge holiday crowd on the fourth and final day of the Olympic tryouts gave him a lead of 1.69 seconds over youthful Francis Tyler, Lake Placid policeman who only took up bobsleigh driving last winter.

Tyler, like Fox, bettered the record Stevens established last week, roaring down the icy mountainside in 1m. 44.75s., but his three previous runs were mediocre and kept his total high. The other times were 1m. 46.82s., 1m. 47.68s. and 1m. 47s.

Only .68 of a second behind Fox at the halfway mark in the trials, Curtis Stevens, three-time National A. A. U. champion, slowed up considerably yesterday and was forced to drop to third place with the elapsed time of 7m. 8.63s., 3.89 seconds slower than Fox's total.

Fox has been driving consistently all winter, losing out in the National A. A. U. championships last week by only .99 of a second. He took the lead Monday in the first heat and kept it right through to the finish, without being passed.

His record shattering dash left him near collapse at the run's end. Helped from behind his wheel by spectators, he merely mumbled: "I never want to drive any faster."

Riding with the Bronx pilot were Jimmy Bickford, brake; Max Bly and Dick Lawrence, former Syracuse University athlete.

Rogers Leads Field To Quarter Finals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Francis D. Rogers of Yale University led the field into the quarter-final round of the New York State squash racquets championship, the first to be open to all amateurs from New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, yesterday, at the Union Club, when he defeated William Parsont, West Side Y. M. C. A., in straight games, scored at 15—8, 15—11, 15—3.

A surprise developed as the second round was completed, with all matches at Union Club, when Conway Hoffman of Montclair Athletic Club defeated W. Palmer Dixon, former United States champion, of Racquet & Tennis Club, after a five-game match, 15—10, 17—18, 15—10, 15—18, 15—10.

The other three remaining on the seeded list are still survivors, as William E. Coyle Jr., seeded third, also of Montclair Athletic Club, won in straight games from I. D. Hall, Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—10, 15—7; Darwin P. Kingsley, University Club, won in four games from J. Robertson Ward, Squash Club, and Henry P. Baldwin Terry, also of Yale University, defeated Ridley Watts J., Short Hills, 15—8, 15—11, 15—12. Robert Grant 3d and Tevis Huhn, seeded first and second, defaulted on the opening day.

Squash Club and Yale Club will entertain the players for the balance of the third round play this evening, with Harvard Club and University Club taking over the play for the further rounds. The summary:

New York State Squash Racquets Championship—Second Round

D. P. Kingsley, University Club, defeated J. Robertson Ward, Squash Club, 18—16, 15—11, 15—17, 15—13.

Conway Hoffman, Montclair A. C., defeated W. Palmer Dixon, Racquet and T. C., 15—10, 17—18, 15—10, 15—18, 15—10.

C. Waring Gillespie, Yale Club, defeated W. J. McQueeny, Squash Club, 15—11, 15—11, 17—15.

Elliott D. Pratt, Harvard Club, defeated Frederick B. Alexander Jr., University Club, 15—10, 15—7, 15—10.

Arthur S. Barker, Yale Club, defeated M. W. Metzler Jr., City A. C., 15—5, 15—7, 15—1.

H. P. B. Terry, Yale University, defeated Ridley Watts Jr., Short Hills Club, 15—8, 15—11, 15—12.

William E. Coyle Jr., Montclair A. C., defeated I. D. Hall, Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—10, 15—7.

F. M. Palmer, Princeton Club, defeated Edmund E. Looker, New Jersey Police, 13—15, 15—11, 15—8, 15—7.

Third Round

Francis D. Rogers, Yale University, defeated William Parsont, West Side Y. M. C. A., 15—8, 15—11, 15—3.

Pre-Year Davis Cup Matches Abolished

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Pre-year qualifying rounds in the international Davis Cup tennis competition were abolished yesterday and instead, beginning in 1936, all competition—preliminary and otherwise—will be played from year to year.

The committee made the announcement after conducting a correspondence ballot which was supported by 20 competing nations and voted against by seven others.

The change means that the system of holding eliminations a year in advance will be voided after this year and the competition restored to its original basis of several years ago.

Under the present system, for reasons of economy as well as to reduce the size of the challenging list, beaten nations have engaged in a second elimination to determine qualifiers for the following season's tournament. As the result the European zone field for 1935 now numbers only 11 nations, including Japan and Australia.

Metcalfe Sends In Entry

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Ralph H. Metcalfe, America's sprint champion for the last three years, yesterday sent in his entry for the National A. A. U. indoor track and field championships, to be held at Madison Square Garden Feb. 23. The Marquette University star, who recently returned from a victorious tour of Japan, will defend his title in the 60-meter dash.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Gene Sarazen and Pari-Mutuel Golf

TOO much praise cannot be showered on Gene Sarazen, former United States open and Professional Golfers' Association of America champion, for his refusal to take part in any tournament where pari-mutuel betting is permitted. This stand was taken when he refused to enter the Agua Caliente open tournament. At the time he said that he did not propose to allow his name to appear on a big board, like a race horse or a jockey. He further declared that he had never bet a nickel on himself in a tournament, and that he never will. It is also pleasing to note that George J. Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers' Association of America has urged members of that organization not to participate in such affairs. The only criticism we have to make on the stand of Jacobus and his association is that they did not definitely ban any of their members from entering such a tournament instead of just urging them not to play.

Gambling at Professional Sports

It is more than half a century since the professional baseball clubs had first to face the question of gambling in connection with the national game. In fact, if memory serves me right, the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs was organized to succeed the National Association in 1876 in order better to combat gambling, and only a few days ago the National League issued the ultimatum that dog racing would not be permited in any park where a league team played because of the gambling element connected with the former. The tendency of the times seems to be to get pari-mutuel betting coupled up with every professional sport possible. It is my opinion that there can be only one result from such a combination and that is the ruination of the sport. I can remember when professional foot racing was a very popular sport in the United States; but the gambling element began to take hold of it and it gradually declined until now it is just a memory. The only way successfully to combat the gambling evil is for those who are promoting and taking part in professional sports to refuse to permit it on the grounds and, if this is not done, it is my opinion that it will be only a question of time before the sport affected becomes a thing of the past. We believe that professional athletes as a whole are opposed to betting becoming a part of their sport, and it is up to them to take a stand similar to that of Sarazen if they are to continue to attract the real lovers of sports competition.

* * *

Two Billiardists Retain Their Title

If we may judge from the result of the first two amateur billiard championships of the United States which have already been decided for the season of 1935, this is going to be a very successful season for the holders of amateur titles in that line of sport. J. Howard Shoemaker of New York, who has held the amateur pocket-billiard championship for so many years that it is difficult to recall them, defended his recently and last Monday night found Edward Lee, also of New York, defending his amateur three-cushion title of 1934. So far as I can recall these are the only 1934 champions who have been successful in defense of their titles to date.

Satre Brothers Hold Lead in Ski Trials

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 13 (AP)—The three Satre brothers, who came from Norway to continue their ski running and jumping at Salisbury, Conn., held the outstanding positions today as the trials for the ski team to represent the United States at the winter Olympic games in Germany next winter moved into the second stage.

Ottar Satre topped the list yesterday in the ski jump, first half of the two-event program, displaying the best form as well as the longest leaps.

He also was rated a favorite for today's 18-kilometer race. His brothers Magnus and Olaf, although for behind in the jumping, rank high among the cross-country ski runners.

Ottar Satre piled up 228.4 points in the jump yesterday, leaping 187 feet, then 185. Second place went to Gunnar Oman of Chicago, with 212.2 points and jumps of 167 and 164 feet. Henry A. Woods of Dartmouth equaled those leaps but on form placed behind Rolf Monsen of Lake Placid.

Selections for the Olympic team will be made on the basis of combined performances in the jump and the 18-kilometer race. Besides the Satres, Oman, Edward J. Blood of Lake Placid, former New Hampshire University athlete, and Richard Durrance of Dartmouth were rated among the leading candidates.

College Basketball Results

Ashland 41, Heidelberg 27.
Baldwin-Wallace 44, Bowling Green 26.
Burlington J. 51, Iowa Wesleyan 45.
Butler 51, Central N. 32.
Catholic 45, Maryland 29.
C. C. N. Y. 24, Yale 17.
Central (Iowa) 25, Parsons 23.
Cincinnati 39, Ohio 33.
Columbia 30, Pennsylvania 23.
Conn. State 42, Boston 21.
Defiance 35, St. Johns (Toledo) 25.
DePaul 60, Valparaiso 28.
Franklin 23, DePauw 22.
Gustavus Adolphus 27, Macalester 25.
Hamline 44, St. Olaf 22.
Haverford 39, Moravian 16.
Hope 37, Alma 33.
Lowell T. S. 51, Panzer 39.
Manhattan 36, Cathedral 18.
Middlebury 40, Vermont 20.
Minnesota 43, Gustavus Adolphus 33.
Mt. St. Mary's 38, Johns Hopkins 35.
Muskingum 33, Akron 30.
N. D. State 36, Valley City T. 34.
Omaha 39, S. D. State 33.
Otterbein 36, Capital 37.
Simpson 37, Penn (Iowa) 28.
St. Ambrose 45, Dubuque 24.
Tufts 41, New Hampshire 33.
Xavier 48, Wittenberg 29.
Western Kentucky T. 44, Murray T. 24.
Western Maryland 42, Loyola (Md.) 36.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	18	4	12	106	97	40
Chicago	18	4	13	77	83	40
Boston	18	4	13	92	85	40
Detroit	11	7	18	80	77	29

Canadian Division

Toronto	22	4	11	112	85	48
Montreal	19	2	13	91	61	40
Canadiens	12	5	15	68	90	29
Americans	10	8	18	78	101	28
St. Louis	7	6	24	84	109	20

Results Feb. 12

Boston 6, Toronto 5.
Rangers 5, St. Louis 1.
Montreal 3, Chicago 0.

Koslan Is New York Champion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Ernest Koslan, New York University student, became the third annual New York State intercollegiate indoor singles tennis champion yesterday at the 106th Infantry Armory in Brooklyn, by defeating a fellow student, David Geller, 7—5, 6—2. Before the singles final, Koslan and Geller combined to win the doubles championship, defeating Lester Steifberg and Wesly Michaels, both of N. Y. U., 6—2, 6—4.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	17	7	12	98	74	34
London	16	3	12	68	77	32
Buffalo	16	4	13	84	68	32
Cleveland	15	0	15	75	82	30
Syracuse	13	2	18	79	87	26
Windsor	11	6	18	68	84	22

Results Feb. 12

Detroit 3, Syracuse 1.

Second Annual Race To Bahamas Starts

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—Favored by perfect weather, 10 yachts under full dress of canvas last night beat across the Gulf Stream toward the Bahamas in the second annual international Miami-to-Nassau sailing race. Their course lies over 187 nautical miles.

The A-Weight, owned by Lawrence N. Balliere of Gibson Island, Maryland, was first across the line at the starting gun, but was quickly overhauled by the Vamarie.

The Vamarie, owned by Vadim S. Makaroff of New York, won last year's event in corrected time of 36 hours, and was favored to repeat in class B this year. Class B is for the yachts of 60 feet or more.

The New Yorker's trim craft had 2140 square feet of canvas spread shortly after the start. Competing in her class were the 112-foot Azara, owned by Hugh M. Matheson, of Miami, and the Esperanza, of S. W. Parish, of Miami Beach.

In class A, for less than 60 feet, were the A-Weight, Lanakai, owned by Dr. Alexander E. Howe, of New York; Alibi, owned by Harry Huntington, of Miami; San Cristobal, owned by J. Wesley Pape, of New York; Vreda, owned by Albert J. Lothian, of Windsor, Can.; Game Cock, owned by William Allen, of Lexington, Ky., and Four Winds, owned by J. O. Whitman, of Miami.

The first calling point for the yachts, convoyed by two Coast Guard cutters, will be Great Isaacs Light in the Bahamas.

Randy Moore Satisfied

Randy Moore, the hard-hitting outfielder-first baseman of the Boston Braves, has sent in his signed contract for 1935. The terms of the contract are not known, but Moore announced that they were satisfactory.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth, cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. P. C. CALLE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

CANDY, FRUIT, NUTS

GARDENS OF HAPPINESS
Fresh California dates of the better kind. Wholesale and retail. Let us supply your needs. Prices on request. P. O. Box 514, Station C, Los Angeles.

GAMES

The Progressive Game of Music Composers; endorsed by leading musicians; 75 cents postpaid in U. S. MAY SILVA TEADALE MUSIC STUDIO, Savannah, Georgia.

INCOME TAX SERVICE

JOHN M. SCHWARTZ
Federal Income and Estate Tax Attorney
Practicing Before the Treasury Department
727 A. G. Bartlett Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

RAZOR BLADES

SEND $1.00 for 50 razor blades; specify double or single edge; satisfy or money back. THE SHAVING SHOP, Dept. MC, Norwalk, Conn.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—5 acres full-bearing citrus grove with house and garage; stoves, water and electricity; priced below value; $1500 cash, balance less than city rent. MRS. R. YOUNG, 7432 Iowa Street, River Forest, Ill.

STOCKTON, CALIF.—10-acre homesite; full-grown walnuts; 4 miles from city limits; Highway 99; reasonable. Owner, W. G. WRIGHT, Route 1, Box 831.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES wanted—women—to take orders by appointment for children's exclusive custom-made dresses; commission basis; samples furnished. MARGUERITE FROCKS, Inc., 319 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Missouri.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Dr. (Columbia University section)—Resident rooms; temporary, permanent; $8.50-$10.50 weekly; rapid trans.; select clientele. IDA MAE NELSON, Un. 4-5343.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

EARN GOOD COMMISSIONS TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie and hosiery; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CORP., 3294 South Market, Chicago.

SHOPPING SERVICE

LET ME BE YOUR CHICAGO PURCHASING AGENT! Individualized fashions, interior decorating, etc. Gratis. Please write. MARJORIE CHICKERING PAINE, 5611 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED office worker, assistant sales manager, age 31, desires work any field; salary; will go anywhere. X-3, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Connection with high-class tea room or club; capable manager and expert general and pastry cook; experienced commercial cooking school instructor. ANDRE B. DICKERSON, Adelphia Hotel, Mansfield, Ohio.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

The Gateway
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Evening Meals
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 25c-35c.
Luncheon 11 to 2 P. M., 25c-35c-45c.
Dinner 5 to 7 P. M., 50c-55c-65c.
Operating: Downyflake Doughnut and Sandwich Shops
CAMBRIDGE: 5A Central Square
BROCKTON: 135 Main Street
BOSTON: 282 Mass. Avenue
ALLSTON: 168 Harvard Avenue

Walton's
17 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

English TEA ROOM
31 Newbury Street
DELICIOUS FOOD DELIGHTFULLY SERVED
Special Luncheons, 55c, 75c
Special Dinners, $1, $1.25
Supper, 75c
Also a la carte

IRVINGTON CAFE
8 Irvington Street, off Huntington Avenue
Near Huntington Avenue R. R. Station
LUNCHEONS 35c, 50c DINNERS 50c, 65c
BREAKFASTS 25c, 35c, 45c
Quiet, Homelike Atmosphere
NO BEER NO LIQUOR
Managed by Charles G. Demeter

LUNCHEON 35¢ DINNER 45¢-50¢
TU-UP-KUM SECOND FLOOR
248 MASS. AVE. near Publishing House

"Clearway"
(Formerly Lindahl's Cafe)
HOME COOKED FOOD
LUNCHES, 11 to 2.....25c, 30c, 35c
DINNERS, 5:30 to 8.....40c, 50c
Also sandwiches, afternoon tea and coffee.
Catering to private parties.
Open Sundays 6 CLEARWAY ST.

CAFE MINERVA
Located in the Hotel Minerva
Opposite The Mother Church
Special Luncheons and Dinners
Cafeteria Connected

The Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner

The Viking Restaurant
Featuring the World-Famous "Smörgåsbord." Real Swedish food served in Swedish surroundings in addition to our usual menu.
442 STUART STREET, at Copley Square
KENmore 6520 for reservations. Open Sundays
Originated by Idale Helm, Hostess-Manager, at the 1812 House, Framingham Center

NEW YORK, N. Y.

We Are Grateful for the generous and continued support of our advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

We Have Made hundreds of friends in the four years we have used its columns.

When you are downtown be sure to visit
Canterbury Lunch
80 NASSAU STREET
Bet. John and Fulton Sts.
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

321 WEST 56TH STREET
A Full Course Home Cooked
DINNER 35¢
Luncheon, 25c, 30c, 35c
ELIZABETH RESTAURANT

"GIVE A TREAT" A Delicious
SUKI YAKI DINNER
Served in the typical Japanese manner
Celery Hearts and Queen Olives, Clear Soup
Fried Shrimps with Grated Radish
CHICKEN or BEEF TENDERLOIN
Bamboo Shoots, Lotus Roots, Fresh Green Vegetables, Japanese Tea, Dessert, $1.50 and $1.25.
AMERICAN LUNCHEON AND DINNER served from 50c to $1
YAMA'S
47 East 49th Street, New York
Just a step West of Park Avenue

13 E. 38th Street
VANDERBILT
Studios Inn
Chefs who specialize in Pastries and Meats
Lunch 40c and 50c
Dinner B. P. Special 45c 65c-85c

ALLSTON, MASS.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will appreciate this purely American Restaurant where NO LIQUOR IS SERVED.
Our food is unsurpassed.
Our prices are reasonable.
Luncheons 50c-$1.00; Dinners 75c-$1
The PRINCETON
1277 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston
Opp. Capitol Theater
H. R. FERGUSON, Manager
37 Years at Hyannis, Mass.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

TEANECK, N. J.

Cedar Lane Tea House
714 CEDAR LANE, TEANECK, N. J.
Bridge Luncheons Luncheon
Special Parties Tel. Teaneck 6-10485 Tea
Closed Mondays Dinner
E. May Chandler—Carolyn N. Chandler

CHICAGO

Carder's RESTAURANT
No music . . . no beer or liquor . . . just good, wholesome food
All Women Cooks
118 NO. DEARBORN ST.
Chicago

Delicious Foods, well cooked and attractively served at the
Waldorf
The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily. Also a la Carte

Amusements

BOSTON

ALL TICKETS AT SYMPHONY HALL
Positively No Telephone Reservations
First Boston Concert Amazing Child Pianist
RUTH
SLENCZYNSKI
SAT. AFT. at 2:30
Mail orders must be accomp. by addressed, stamped envelope. $2.50, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10 and 75 cents. (Tax Extra.)

MAJESTIC LIB. 2874 Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
CHALIAPIN
in G. W. Pabst's
"DON QUIXOTE"
"One of the ten best films of the year."

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON PRESENTS
THE MUSICAL HIT
Production conceived and directed by
HASSARD SHORT
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Book by Moss Hart Music by Johann Strauss
Dances by Albertina Rasch
Evgs., 8:30. 55c-$2.20
Mat. Saturday, 55c-$2.20
THE CENTER THEA., 49th St. and 6th Ave.

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents S. N. BEHRMAN'S play
Rain from Heaven
with JANE COWL and JOHN HALLIDAY
GOLDEN THEATRE, 45th St., W. of Bdy.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.
Extra Mat. 22nd.

CLASSES FOR BUSINESS MEN
Y M C A
316 HUNTINGTON AVE.
BOSTON

Sporting Around the Hub

BOSTON'S first outdoor skating carnival will be held tonight on the Charles River Lagoon, at the foot of Exeter Street. Under a blaze of lights, a program including figure skating, music, relays, barrel jumping, an ice circus with clowns, stunts and novelties will unfold. Skating for the general public will bring a happy evening to a close at 11 o'clock. The carnival is presented by the Massachusetts Committee to Further Outdoor Recreation, in co-operation with the Metropolitan District Commission, to show the possibilities of the Charles River as a winter playground.

Figure skaters from the Skating Club of Boston, including James L. Madden, Grace Madden, Polly Blodgett and Bernard Fox, are scheduled to give exhibitions. The annual Olympic Skating Club championship 220-, 440-yard, one- and two-mile races will be staged. The ice has been conditioned to rink smoothness by equipment borrowed from the City of Newton.

* * *

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston was the only Hub player on the United States international squash racquets team which defeated England for the Wolfe-Noel Cup at the Harvard Club of Boston yesterday, 3 to 2. Mrs. Howe, who was national champion in 1929, 1932 and 1934, played No. 5 position, defeating Betty Cooke of England in straight games, 15—7, 15—8, 15—8.

* * *

Because the present financial arrangements for athletics are "absolutely and woefully inadequate," the Boston University Student Athletic Council at its meeting last week in the office of Dean Frederick Rand Rogers, recommended that an athletic tax of at least $12 and preferably $15 be levied on each full-time student in the entire university, this tax to be used exclusively for athletics.

* * *

Elena L. Ciccone of Newton, Louise Hedlund of Watertown and Hilda Boehn of Malden have sent in their entries for the United States women's indoor tennis championship to be held the week of Feb. 18 in New York. Miss Ciccone was runner-up in the recent national girls' indoor championship at the Longwood Covered Courts.

* * *

Not only will Jules Lauzonis of the Boston Y. M. C. A. swimming team defend his title in the 100-yard breastroke in the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. championship meet in the Boston Y pool on Saturday, but he also will be defending his record in the same event. He is the only entry in the meet who holds both a title and a record. Friday evening, he will be a member of the Boston Y team which swims against the Springfield College squad at 8 o'clock in the Huntington Avenue Y pool. The two squads have decided to use the Y. M. C. A. order of events in order to give the Boston team an opportunity to follow the same order as the Y. M. C. A. championship meet on Saturday when Boston defends its two-state team title.

* * *

The Harvard varsity and freshman fencing teams will meet M. I. T. at the Indoor Athletic Building tonight. The freshmen will meet at 7 o'clock and the varsity at 8 o'clock. The Harvard varsity defeated Hartford Fencers' Club 16—11 and the Harvard freshmen defeated Governor Dummer Academy 7—2 while this will be the opening meet for the M. I. T. teams.

* * *

The Bruins Cubs and Providence Reds renew their first-place battle at Providence tonight when the Reds will attempt to win their first game from the hard-fighting Cubs. Playing before 6500 persons at the Boston Arena Saturday, Cubs again checked the Reds first-place drive and for the eighth time this year the speedy Providence team, which can smother all its other opposition, went down before the hard skating and rugged checking of Jean Pusie and his mates.

* * *

Cubs have a first place lead of three games on the Reds who have played two less games and the Boston team hopes to further solidify its position this week. After the Providence game, Cubs have another hard contest ahead with New Haven against whom they have lost and tied in their last two starts. That game with New Haven tomorrow night will be played at the Boston Arena, and the Cubs' management will offer another "kids night."

* * *

Harold M. Osborn, 1924 Olympic world record high jumper and decathlon champion, will be in Boston on Saturday. He is a member of the Germantown (Penna.) volley ball team which will play against the Boston Y. M. C. A., newly crowned New England volleyball champions, and the Providence Y. M. C. A., holder of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. title, at 3 o'clock in the Boston 'Y' gymnasium. It's just 10 years since Osborn, in his first winter of competition after cleaning up in the Olympics at Paris, set a new world indoor mark of 6ft. 6¼in. at the Millrose A. A. games. Within the past few weeks, this same Osborn has been jumping 6ft. 9in. That's not falling off much in a decade. Lots of college jumpers would be glad to do 6ft. 3in.

NEW Tuxedos For Rental
READ & WHITE
111 SUMMER ST.
BOSTON
Woolworth Bldg.
Providence, R. I.

Local Classified Advertising

AGENTS WANTED

SELL my Greeting Card assortment; new boxes now ready; up to 100% profit. ELMER PEASE, 43 Colonial Ave., Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
● 2 to 5 Room Suites ●
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
Enjoy the comfort of a heated apartment this winter.
243 CLEARWAY STREET, Boston Ken. 0482

BACK BAY / BEACON HILL / FENWAY — Unfur., fur., mod. kitchenette apts., 1-2-3-4-5 rms., $30-$80. W. E. Cooper, 123 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 1839. Open eve.

N. Y. C., Loring Place, 2333 (corner W. Fordham Road)—Five rooms, cross ventilation; convenient Christian Science church, N. Y. University, Hunter College, schools. Jerome Subway. Electrolux. $53.

UNFURNISHED suites consisting of bedroom, living room, dining room and kitchenette, bath with tub and shower; complete service if desired. Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Boston, Mass.

1 AND 2 room suites, kitchenette and bath, newly renovated; furnished or unfurnished; references required; dining room connected. THE PRINCETON, 1277 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, STA. 8600. H. R. FERGUSON, Mgr.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., West End Ave., 646 (91st St.)—3-room housekeeping apartments, newly decorated, handsomely furnished. Schuyler 4-5943. a. m.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors

Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FRANKLIN de luxe sedan, fine condition, 6 Royal Masters tires; 16,000 mileage; sale price very reasonable. "V," 234 Prince George St., Annapolis, Md.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1890

CORSETIERE Newcomb & Thornton 37 Temple Place, Boston
All Types of Ready-to-Wear Garments Expertly fitted. Individual Needs Studied. LIBerty 5042.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DRESSES

N. Y. C., 2 Sheridan Square Shop, W. 4th St. and Washington Place. Dresses, New Spring Models, $3.95 up. Millinery, Latest Spring Styles, $1.95 up. Smart Individual Models and Made to Order. Hosiery.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER—Reasonable; gowns made in one day, remodeling, alterations; references; home or out. MacFARLAND, Audubon 3-2199, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 3-5724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J

WE SUPPLY on short notice well recommended help. BRAXTON'S AGENCY, 565 Columbus Ave., Boston. Com. 8155. We specialize in colored help.

ENGINEERING

REAL ESTATE development plans and estimates prepared; expert drainage, grading, landscaping studies furnished, plans drawn; complete grading and landscaping service, or supervision for construction furnished. HARRY T. LEONARD C. E., 14 Lincoln St., Babylon, N. Y. Branch office Milford, Mass. R. F. D. Box 75.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia Suburb—Beautiful, harmonious home for those needing loving, experienced care; rest and study. Tel. Media 1031.

WE ARE OFFERING our home to Christian Science guests for quiet and study; rates reasonable; write for particulars; all year; references are desirable. MRS. FRANK PATTEN, No. 7 Second St., Bristol, N. H.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT to reliable parties, good location, 9-room house, all conveniences; references required. Tel. Parkway 4320 (Roslindale).

RUTHERFORD, N. J.—For rent, 2-family house, 5 rooms, bath, breakfast room, solarium; heat supplied. 53 Addison Avenue.

JEWELERS

WATCH and Clock Repairing
Expert Work—Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR W. FITT, 25 West St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE; storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing; shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY Prop.
74 Ellery St. Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

MUSICIANS

SOLOIST and organist, auditions, member The Mother Church or branch church. Apply Letter Music Committee, First Church, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Paid for Old Gold, Trinkets and Jewelry
GOLD RECLAIMING CORPORATION
With Offices Conveniently Located in
BOSTON: 1135 Little Building
CAMBRIDGE: Harvard Basar, Central Sq.
SOMERVILLE: Parke Snow Inc., Davis Sq.
LYNN: Burrows & Sanborn Dept. Store
WALTHAM: Parke Snow Inc.
SALEM: Almy's Dept. Store, Essex St.
FALL RIVER: McWhirr's Dept. Store, Main St.
FITCHBURG: Parke Snow Inc.
WORCESTER: 339 Slater Building
SPRINGFIELD: 170 Worthington St.
NEW YORK: Graybar Bldg., 420 Lexington Ave.

CASH Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Plated Jewelry. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S 181 MASS AVE., BOSTON

PRINTING

Call the Printer Who Knows Good Service
Call my Printer Reasonable Prices
Call our Printer Church, book, job work
creative ideas, cards, folders. ALgonquin 4-6147
Call Printing Co., 13 E. 16th St., New York.

PUFFS REPAIRED

DOWN and WOOL PUFFS
Re-covered like new. ATLANTIC MILLS CO.
791 Tremont Street, Boston. Comm. 2451.

REAL ESTATE

AN UNUSUAL bargain awaits the purchaser of the beautifully furnished inn of twelve rooms, three baths, steam, oil, electrically equipped; corner highway between Manchester and Portsmouth; price $10,000. AMY F. SPINNEY, Candia, New Hampshire.

45-ACRE FARM, 10 tillage; pleasant 6-room Cape Cod house, 3 fireplaces, electric pump, large shed barn, henhouses, never-failing water; near state road, 2 miles to lake; $3500. Owner, MRS. CASWELL, South Merrimack, N. H.

Alvord Bros. Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Telephone Centre Newton 3006

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—96 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Pleasant rooms, well heated, continuous hot water, very comfortable, large; near The Mother Church; reasonable; parking; $4, $5, $6. COM. 3896.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue—Unfurnished room, 1st floor, pantry, running water; suitable for business or private. Circle 9267.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Avenue, Suite 9—Select rooms, elevator service; free parking. MRS. ELLIS, Telephone Com. 9115.

BOSTON—Warm, sunny room, overlooking The Mother Church Park. M. PEAKES, 195 Huntington Avenue. Tel. Com. 4039.

N. Y. C., 4 West 93rd Street, Apartment 4 E-R—Single room, pleasant, comfortable, convenient all transits, private, elevator; suitable gentleman, business woman. Riverside 9-3316.

NEW YORK CITY, 134 West 87th St.—Small, quiet, sunny room in business woman's apartment; reasonable. MANLEY.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE ELMS Board and room at reasonable rates; near cars, trains. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Revere Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam. 2684.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Exclusive guest home near Dupont Circle; spacious rooms; delicious home cooking; reasonable; beautiful guest living room. 1902 R St. N. W. Phone DE. 3704.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY-LINGERIE—Distributing mill products pays generous commissions daily; quality merchandise, repeat business; experience unnecessary; part time permitted. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York City.

SAWS

ATLANTIC SAW WORKS, 394 Atlantic Ave., Boston—Repairing all kinds. ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS. Sales and Service. Tel. Han. 6429.

SHOE REPAIRING

Community Shoe Rebuilders
Whitemore Pastes and Polishes
57 BAKER STREET, MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOSTON — Young man (21), bookkeeper, clerk, junior salesman; 4 years' business experience; reasonable salary. Middlesex 2515.

EXPERIENCED as credit and office manager, also advertising and merchandising; age 47; Boston vicinity preferred. Box 174, Islington, Mass. Phone Dedham 1718-J.

EXPERIENCED stenographer, typist, bookkeeper or personal secretary; anywhere. Write Box F-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

LAW GRADUATE, LL. B.; B. U.; preparing for bar, desires position in attorney's office for experience; salary minor importance of good connection, chance of advancement; can drive automobile, operate typewriter; references. Phone Kirkland 5832 (Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPING—Efficient bookkeeper desires few small accounts; reasonable monthly basis. Lexington 2-1166, New York City.

LADY will read aloud to those desiring on hourly basis. MRS. HARRIETTE E. CARTER, 133-26 231st Street, Rosedale, N. Y. (Laurelton 8-9207).

SWISS lady willing to go as companion 2 or 3 hours a day or give exchange lessons (French and German for English); able to travel; speaks fluently four languages; has lived in several European countries. N-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WISH to keep house for refined person or couple, excellent cook, American, 48; city or country, in March or April; fond of animals. M-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH classes—beginners and advanced; easy method; reasonable; MLLE. GREMILLAT (Sorbonne), Telephone Kenmore 5791.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

WEARING APPAREL

MRS. TEPPER and Miss Clayton, representing Coldren "Made-to-Measure" Suits, Dresses. For appointment Tel. Millburn 6-1015, Wyoming, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Blatt's February Furniture Sale

Brings you truly amazing values in quality furniture. If you want new ideas in refurnishing your home at great savings, come and see our large stocks and note the amazingly low prices.

Budget Terms Can Be Arranged to Your Convenience.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic at South Carolina Ave.

SEAMAN & MARTENS
COAL
300 N. Vermont Ave. Tel. 5-3204

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

KENTS DINING ROOM
ILLINOIS and PACIFIC AVE.
Delicious Food, Delightful Surroundings, Reasonable Prices
Other Kent Restaurants, 1214 and 2124 Atlantic Avenue Established 1903

COLLINGSWOOD

CHARLES & SON
Beauty Shoppes
We Satisfy the Most Discriminating
Oaklyn, Col. 4141 Collingswood, Col. 4064
190 W. Clinton Ave. 636 Haddon Ave.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

SPECIAL—Get Acquainted Sale!
Ending on February 23rd
Hulbert The Hatter
446 MAIN ST. NEAR CLINTON ST.

UPHOLSTERING
OF THE BETTER KIND
Slip Covers and Draperies
THE ORANGE DRAPERY STORE
64 Brick Church Plaza Or. 5-1880

KROLL
The Jeweler
has moved to
515 MAIN STREET
Opposite Woolworth's
We Buy Old Gold and Silver

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

Martens'
SODAS, SUNDAES, ICE CREAM
CANDIES THAT ARE GOOD
We Have a Delivery Service
391 Main Street Or. 3-8680

ENGLEWOOD

G. C. BARNETT
Optical Service
34 E. Palisade Ave. Tel. Eng. 3-4260
F. B. TAMARKIN
Optometrist in Attendance

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK

The Allura Beauticians
A new shop with new ideas. Clean, quiet and up-to-date in every way.
Prompt Service—No Tipping.
Free Parking.
194 MAIN STREET HACKENSACK 2-4616

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

ADAM BLUM
BAKERY
High Quality Ingredients
Real Home-Made Bread
Old-Fashioned Cinnamon Buns
625 NEWARK AVE. (Nr. the Elevator)

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
New Package Noxon Polish, ... pt. bots. 38c
Quart cans Highland Pure Vermont Maple Syrup ... can 75c
Jones Sausage Links or Meat
177 Maplewood Ave.
SO 2-4300, 4301, 4302

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings from 9 to 10 o'clock.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Highgate Hall Coffee House, Inc.
— established thirteen years —
Known for Highest Quality Home-cooked Luncheons, Dinners
—BAKERY PRODUCTS—
Mary's French Dressing
Upstairs Over Bellevue Theatre
UPPER MONTCLAIR

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

CARDELL'S SERVICE STATION
Gas—Oils—Lubrication
Exide Batteries—Goodyear Tires
325 Orange Rd., corner Washington Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-9284

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD STREET Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

HERMANN BROTHERS
INTERIOR DECORATORS
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE FURNITURE
Cabinet Making, Refinishing, Slip Covers Pillows
Draperies, Upholstering, Mattresses Bed Springs
Studio: 358 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.
Shop: 48 Greenwood Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-6717

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELLERS
Clairidge Theatre Bldg.
Montclair, N. J.

Montclair Tailoring Establishment
Do Your Clothes Need Remodeling?
My work is guaranteed to give satisfaction
J. Braverman, 189 Glenridge Ave., Montclair
Tel. Mclr. 2-2674

Freytag and Anderson Florists
INC
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

Stewart & Van Duyne
CLEANING AND DYEING of WEARING APPAREL RUGS and DRAPERIES
Phone MONT. 2-2421
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
A few outstanding values of our
January Canned Goods Sale
10 Jars Royal Scarlet Tomato Juice.... 99c
10 Jars Royal Scarlet Tomato Cocktail. 99c
Teenie Weenie Peas ..... doz. $2.59
Economy Tomatoes, large can.... doz. $1.59
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phone Montclair 3-0226-J

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

NATHAN RUSSELL, Inc.
Glen Ridge and Vicinity
Beautiful Homes, Sale, Rent
WIDE PRICE RANGE
ALL FORMS OF INSURANCE
227 Ridgewood Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.
Phone Glen Ridge 2-5600

Silver Removal Sale
Entire Stock at Cost
After March 1st, new location,
40 Church Street
49 CHURCH STREET

George's Market
Prime Meats, Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables
331 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-0785

Red Cross Shoes
The lowest priced high-grade Shoe in America.
Announces Advance Showing of
SPRING STYLES $6.50
HOSIERY
RED CROSS SHOES
404 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Wellmont Theatre Building

NEWARK

Men's Apparel of Highest Quality...
J&M Shoes Cavanagh Hats
Distinctive Haberdashery
Custom Clothes
Lyndon E. Stoutenburgh
758 Broad Street

S. FELDMAN & SONS Inc.
Dry Cleaners and Launderers of the Better Kind
PHONE BIG. 3-3660 Branches
NEWARK—MONTCLAIR—SO. ORANGE

Can We Be of Service?
Kuehn
FLOWERS *and* POTTERY
621 CENTRAL AVENUE
HUmboldt 2-6060—ORange 4-7173
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Specialized Automotive Service
SPEEDOMETERS
CARBURETORS—IGNITION
Exide Storage Batteries
RICHARD G. PFEIFFER
16-18 PARK STREET OR 3-4238

Ridgehurst Service Station
OR 5-9614 A. A. Hillebrand, Prop.
TIRES BATTERIES
GAS SUNOCO OILS
Specialized Lubrication All Kinds of Accessories
322 Main Street WEST ORANGE

FRED'S MARKET
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Foods
183 MAIN STREET OR 3 { 7055 / 7056
DELIVERIES

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

PASSAIC

Sisco Dairy Co.
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-5414
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

A BANKING Institution to take care of your needs—Use us.
THE STATE TRUST CO.
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300
"Bank by the Clock"

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

Samoset Laundry
Our service extends to Roselle, Roselle Park, Cranford, Garwood, Westfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, North Plainfield, South Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Metuchen, New Brunswick.
Tel. Plfd. 2640
W. X. 1500
902 NORTH AVENUE

N. Meyers & Sons, Inc.
FIRST QUALITY LEHIGH
COAL
KOPPERS COKE
Tel. Pl. 6-1971
303 E. Fourth Street, Plainfield, N. J.

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
Coal—Furnace Oil Coke
Tel. Dunellen 2-6843 Dunellen, N. J.
FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE

GEO. O. STIVERS COAL
TEL. PLFD. 6-0642

FRESH MILK and CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
Also Pasteurized
Direct from farm to you
Butter—Eggs—Buttermilk—Bosco
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
50 LINDEN AVE., NORTH PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd 6-8562 M. J. Sheridan, Jr., Prop.

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

American Garage Inc. of Plfd.
ESSO-ESSOLENE
Essolene
COMPLETE CAR LUBRICATION AND WASHING
Park and Seventh Tel. Plfd. 6-3061

SWAIN'S ART STORE
Fine Picture Framing
Choice Prints, Paintings and Portraits expertly repaired. Selection of cards for every occasion.
317 W. FRONT ST. TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

RIDGEFIELD PARK

VANITY BEAUTY SHOPPE
All Methods of Permanent Waving
"Difficult Hair Waving Our Specialty"
189 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-0072

EMIL GEHM
Real Estate
General Insurance
79 TEANECK ROAD Hack. 2-6314

RIDGEWOOD

WONDER GROCERY STORE
A most complete Grocery Market of 5000 items
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods. Complete Line Monarch Brand Products.
Visit our store. Compare our prices.
F. KILROY, Propr.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVE. GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth Florists, Inc.
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761
WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory *Tel.*
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

WESTFIELD

"KLINGER'S MARKET"
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
Has Specials Every Week
Let Us Serve You
TEL. 2-2640

Big Savings to Start the New Year Right in This Offering of
Toiletry Specials
EDWARD R. JARVIS, Inc.
54 ELM STREET
Drug Store Service
Tel. 20662

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

AMERICAN STORES CO.
237 EAST BROAD STREET
Headquarters for
FRESH FRUITS, MEATS and GROCERIES, LOUELLA BUTTER, GOLD SEAL EGGS
Free Delivery Tel. Westfield 2-2216

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

MARTIN'S TOY and SPORT SHOP
148 EAST BROAD STREET
Phone Westfield 23675

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES, 60c lb.
Telephone WE 2-1198

Garwood Coal Co. Inc.
Quality OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH *Service*
YARD AND OFFICE
517 North Ave., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2162

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
708 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Appel JEWELER
When shopping for eatables it will pay you to visit
THE PURITAN BEEF CO.
32 NORTH NINTH STREET
The best for less, always!

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

JOHN V. LAVER
Florist
• Flowers for All Occasions •
704 STATE STREET PHONE 22-042

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE
of Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings.
NOW IN PROGRESS!
The high quality of our merchandise makes these reductions noteworthy.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE ST., ERIE, PA.

KITCHENS TIRE SERVICE
Incorporated
"We are equipped to render you SERVICE surpassed by none."
Firestone Tires, Texaco Fire Chief and Penzip Gasoline, Lubrication and Brake Service, Batteries, Prestone, Tire Retreading
1802 Parade St. 11th and Sassafras Sts.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE, PA. DEPARTMENT STORE
Furniture at Sale Prices may be purchased on convenient payment plan.

PULAKOS
CANDIES—SALTED NUTS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
DAINTY LUNCHES
926 STATE STREET

Friend's BEANS and BROWN BREAD
MINCE MEAT
CLAM CHOWDER
CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
29 West 7th Street Phone 23-637

HARRISBURG

The Well Dresser
CALLS
HAROLDS VALETERIA
3407 DERRY STREET Phone 5233

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
Distinctive Sportswear
Stetson Hats for Women
11 E. Lancaster Avenue, Ardmore

Mixed Salted Nuts ..... 89c Lb.
Salted Peanuts ..... 30c Lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates .... 60c Lb.
Groceries, Provisions and Tea Room
McINTYRE'S
19-27 EAST LANCASTER AVENUE
ARDMORE, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore (Continued)

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
PHONE ARDMORE 4400
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PICKING'S
Lingerie, Foundation Garments
Hosiery
Shoes for Infants and Growing Boys and Girls. Children's and Infants' Wear. Maid's Uniforms and Apron Sets.
17 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore

PHILADELPHIA

Superfluous Hair
Removed Permanently and Successfully by ELECTRICITY
LILLIAN H. GEIST
Room 1420, Penna. Bldg., N. W. Cor. 15th and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA
Rittenhouse 6412
Evenings by appointment.

PHILADELPHIA Chestnut Hill

Mrs. Charles J. Wister & Company
5 E. Willow Grove Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa.
EVENING and DINNER DRESSES
SPORTS CLOTHES
SWEATERS

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving, Hair Dyeing, Personality Hair Cutting, Done by Experts.
62 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE

PITTSBURGH

Eastman Kodak STORES, Inc. PITTSBURGH, PA. KODAK
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

NICHOLSON
Printing & Bookbinding Company
GENERAL PRINTERS
Specializing on Lecture Invitations
342 BOULEVARD OF ALLIES
Phone: Court 2680 PITTSBURGH, PA.

READING

CRYSTAL Restaurant
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat!

POMEROY'S
Reliable Department Stores
Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Pottsville

SAYLOR'S
Fine Groceries
Meat, Candy, Baked Goods
Since 1866
Fourth and Penn Sts. Phone 6255

Germaine
DECORATIONS and LINENS
Gifts of All Kinds
418 FRANKLIN STREET

OFFICE SERVICE CO.
Walter E. Dietrich, Propr.
Stationery
Office Supplies
Multigraphing
115 N. 6TH STREET PHONE 5453

FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
COAL
ELVIN A. ADAMS
TEMPLE, PA.
Phones: Office, 91819; Home, 92016

SCRANTON

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
Attractive assortment of latest shapes and materials in NEW SPRING Hats from $1.98 to $5.
121 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE

Paints and Varnishes and Wall Papers to Fit the Need of the Purse
Chamberlain Paint Co. Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

BESANÇON'S
Flowers Plants Bulbs
Artistic Table Decorations
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO.
Milk Cream Eggs Butter
Full Line of "HEINZ" Products
BEAVER ST. TEL. SEWICKLEY 434

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY (Continued)

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
RUMFORD ALL-PHOSPHATE Baking Powder
The two-to-one leavener
Try Our Own Brand MAYONNAISE
Tel. Sewickley 1405

YOU WILL
have a permanent record of what your money buys when you use checks.
Keep Up Your Balance
THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST CO.

Buick
ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
GOODYEAR TIRES
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 481 and 482

LUCAS MEAT MARKET
"QUALITY" Our Motto
Live and Home-Dressed Poultry
Delivery Service
511 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 211

HUGH A. McMASTER
Flowers of Quality
503 Beaver St. Sewickley 788—739

SWARTHMORE

BUCHNERS HABERDASHERS
Ladies' Hosiery and Lingerie
PHONE 240

MARTEL BROS.
Better Food for the Table
PHONE 761

Michael's College Pharmacy
Abbotts DE LUXE Ice Cream
Phone 857

MEDIA LAUNDRY
Phone Media 174

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 1297
Corner Park Ave. and Chester Rd.

UPPER DARBY

Boulevard 2525 *"Smiling Service"*
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
Curtains and Draperies Carefully Cleaned.
STEWART
7046 Marshall Road
West Philadelphia and Suburban
Collections and Deliveries

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Finest Permanents—Excellent Service
First four days of each week, shampoo and wave 50c. Artistic haircutting by male experts.
BOULEVARD 1553 McCLATCHY BLDG.
69TH and MARKET STREETS

SHERRY'S
6914 MARKET STREET
A restaurant that caters to family trade
MIDNIGHT SPECIALS
Delicious Dinners 50c-60c-75c
Lunches 25c and 35c

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road Boulevard 197
Shoes Called For and Delivered

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

Interboro Special Economic Laundry Services are planned to give the better quality at lowered prices.
Have our Man call and explain these Services. Washing methods and sanitation certified.
INTERBORO LAUNDRY
Stewart Avenue, east of Union, Lansdowne
MAD. 530

WILKES-BARRE

POMEROY'S
WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Is ready with all
The NEWEST SPRING FASHIONS

WILKINSBURG

Broad's Confectionery Store
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 TIOGO STREET, WILKINSBURG
PHONE CHURCHILL 9351

Daily Features

Radical Reform in Radio's Output Urged by 'Ad' Expert in 15 Proposals

Roy Durstine, advertising executive, discussing the "Future of Radio Advertising in the United States" in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for January, concludes with a set of 15 suggestions for improvement of radiocasting to which there can hardly be much dissent and very little to add.

"The suggestions which follow," Mr. Durstine says, in speaking of his list, "are advanced as only a start in the right direction." To many a listener perhaps they are most worthy of achievement by radiocasters though they appear at the moment to be downright utopian.

Mr. Durstine's proposed "improvements" are as follows:

1. Exclude all programs advertising products such as laxatives, cures for skin diseases, and other bodily disorders unsuited to dinner-table conversation.

[Well taken. Most of this type of advertising is enough to make one squirm. A foreigner dropping into our midst and hearing this advertising for the first time would think that Americans are a race of filthy savages.]

2. Continue to keep hard liquor off the air.

[This should be further amended to exclude radiocasting of all cocktail recipes and suggestions from radio cooking schools on the preparation of the culinary accompaniments of drinking.]

3. Eliminate fake testimonials.

[People have become so inured to this sort of thing from constantly rejecting it in printed advertising that they take hardly any stock in testimonials. Remember the Junior League!]

4. Give preference in desirable time to those who keep their commercials brief, interesting, nonrepetitive.

[A little more spine in the networks and the agencies would accomplish this.]

5. Encourage announcers who have a simple, direct, and sincere manner of speaking. Their salaries are too low.

[Particularly do we dislike those announcers whose scripts compel them to bawl loudly "Plotz's Dog Biscuit Is on the Air."]

6. Let the broadcasting companies employ more and better judges for auditions to give new talent a better chance.

[And eliminate the amateur shows.]

7. Let the broadcasting companies use their sustaining periods (those not sold to advertisers) for constructive experimenting instead of filling so much time with the same old orchestras and soloists—always making the same sounds under different names and song titles.

[Some of the original dramas produced by both National and Columbia, the "little Carnegie Hall" series of Columbia on Wednesday evenings, the review of the New Deal to begin on Columbia on March 4, are certainly excellent starts in the direction of experiment.]

8. Import more British dramatic directors and give them time and money for long rehearsals. Give American directors the same chance. Network profits would easily permit both.

[When British radio drama directors produce such work as "Chopin" and "Old Words to New Music," heard recently, and the world-wide Christmas greeting program of 1934, then by all means import them!]

9. Encourage the best writers and composers to realize that radio is a new medium which they must study as earnestly as they had to study sound pictures. Each has a technique which differs from the legitimate stage.

[Current efforts of Sigmund Romberg and Otto Harbach are to be recommended though they seem to have trouble in breaking away from musical comedy and operetta technique.]

10. Keep popular songs from committing suicide, by restricting them from being placed every night in the week on every station, if not on every program.

[This would eliminate the hypocrisy of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers in claiming that radio creates a high mortality of popular songs when that body has the right to determine how much they shall be heard.]

11. Let famous conductors realize that they are at best developing a taste for good music by arranging their programs to interest a groping public rather than impress other conductors or satisfy themselves.

[How is a "groping" public to know what exists in musical repertoire unless it is constantly given something it hasn't previously heard? One of the silliest bits of conservatism in music was the recent engagement of Igor Stravinsky as conductor of a symphony program and not permitting him to conduct at least one of his own compositions.]

12. Put big names on the air only when and as long as they can do big things with good material.

[Why not get our great industrial leaders, professional men, artists, educators to go on the air on topics that interest them personally instead of activities immediately connected with their own businesses?]

13. Remove from the air all the horror programs which send children to bed frightened.

[The Scarsdale, N. Y., parents are doing notable work in this direction.]

14. Let those who like good programs write in about them, and those who do not like bad programs do so, too.

[The second group is more articulate at present. Getting people to write in about the good programs is going to be harder to "put across." Imagine writing Mr. Toscanini that his conducting is "swell."]

15. Let the newspapers stop fighting and virtually ignoring radio [as they do except in the time-tables which their readers demand] and start training intelligent critics who can give full and adult accounts of programs, with constructive suggestions [as a few do now privately] instead of smart remarks and trivial gossip.

[A Wednesday Feature]

With the Inventors

Warning Glove

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS hand-carried traffic signal has recently obtained U. S. Pat. No. 1966822 for Irving Lieb of Del Monte, Calif. The appliance, which fits over the back of the hand or glove, has a glass reflector in the center. One can see how easy this would make it to signal one's intentions to the man behind, once the rays from his headlights were caught by the red reflector button.

Moments Musical

No. 39

Serge Prokofieff

BEHOLD a Russian who is really an internationalist! Prokofieff believes that music which confines itself to an expression of one country is unimportant. In this, he is very unlike his predecessors, who were "nationalists," and who established the phrase, "Russian music."

Prokofieff's music seems to me to be written in a steel foundry, with sharp mechanical instruments on sheet metal riveted with nuts and bolts. His rhythms are almost brutal, they are so crude and marked. There is no vagueness, no subtlety, no shadows or overtones, just mechanical, clear-cut outlines and form.

I have heard Prokofieff play his works several times. He always convinced me that his was a twentieth century art, a machine-age, streamlined product. I like very much his *Third Piano Concerto*, which I heard in Paris three years ago. And I have heard Lea Luboshutz play the violin concerto twice. She understands her fellow-countryman perfectly, and showed it by a magnificent performance of what seemed to me a task for a violinist of gigantic stature and musical equipment. Certainly a severe test for any artist.

Prokofieff has never been subjected to the critical abuse and mockery, the hisses and catcalls, that Stravinsky and Schoenberg have undergone at their concerts, but he has been called "barbaric, perverse and diabolical." But why abuse a man for honest convictions? Some musicians think him the most sane of composers, a hero, one who knows perfectly what he is doing and saying.

This man, I am convinced, knows the rules, laws and traditions of harmony, but, perhaps, he has just expanded their boundaries. His music is not beautiful, but fortunately it is not intended to be. He has just put some new wine in old bottles, and perhaps it is too new to be delectable.

SONYA MICHELL.

Things of Beauty

The loving patience of a sister through many years.
—*Mrs. Ethel F. S., Elmhurst, Ill.*

The red of sunlight on the trunk of a pine tree.
—*Miss R. L. C.-H., Bournemouth, Hants.*

After a snowstorm—a blue jay in the feeding tray.
—*Mrs. M. P. H., Marblehead, Mass.*

Mr. Scroggins

Scroggins Helps the Sea Gulls

(Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore)

ROGER P. SCROGGINS (P. for Pilgrim) answered a tap-tapping at the door of his home in Ulmus Americana (American elm), Boston Common, by opening the door. This, he has learned from his years of association with Mrs. Scroggins, is as good a way as any to find out who is there.

On the doorstep hopped Fib, one of the head sparrows. Behind Fib stood Florrie, prominent pigeon, winking one eye busily and staring ahead with the other; and behind Florrie was a large bird with pearl gray wings. Scroggins greeted his two friends with customary warmth, but his eyes were all for the newcomer.

"I recognize the face, but—" he said, fingering his eyebrows hesitatingly.

"You don't recall the name?" prompted Florrie.

"Exactly!" said Scroggins. "Exactly!"

Mrs. Scroggins bustled from the kitchen. "Do come in!" she said. "What does this husband of mine mean by keeping you there in the cold outdoors? Scroggins bowed and smiled and stepped aside to let the visitors enter.

"This is Gertrude Gull," said Fib.

Scroggins' eyes snapped. "Of course, of course!" he said. "Now I remember both the face and the name."

"Of course," said Florrie, more to Mrs. Scroggins than to anyone else; and Mrs. S. smiled and nodded to indicate that she understood why Florrie said, "Of course!"

Fib skittered right into the middle of the business of the meeting. "Boston Harbor's frozen over. It's just a lot of ice. Gertrude Gull has come to see if Scroggins can think of some way for the gulls to get food."

Gertrude muffled her powerful wings. "That is so," she said in a screechy voice. "We get our living from the water. When it's ice instead of water the boats are few and far between and there isn't much food thrown out."

Scroggins put his hands on his hips and gently flapped his swing-tails to and fro. "Hur-rr-umph-phph!" he said. Gertrude snapped her beady eyes. Mrs. Scroggins left the room and came back in a few minutes with two oatmeal dishes heaped up with food. "You eat while he thinks," said Mrs. S., and Gertrude thankfully nodded and did so. Scroggins meanwhile had stepped to the window, thinking heavily. He thrust aside the curtains and peered out on the snow-crusted Common.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Mused While Gertrude Ate.

His nephew Osmun's face appeared at the window. Osmun had a habit of never coming to the door, but always appearing on the window sill. Scroggins opened the window and Osmun jumped inside.

"Wonderful news for the Common, Uncle!" he said. "The big banks of snow have kept the wagons from gathering the leftovers which people put outside their doors in big cans, and there's plenty for all."

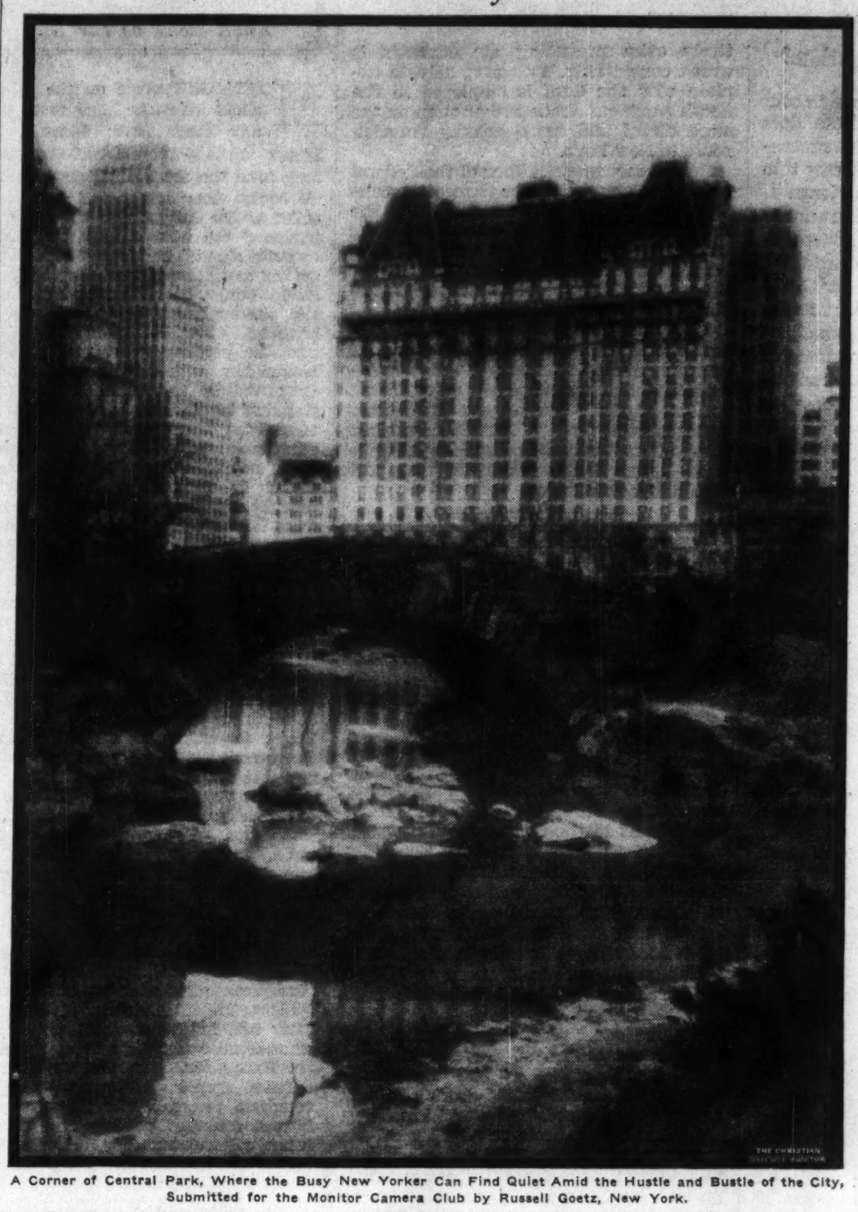
Scroggins's eyes sparkled. "Just the thing," he said. "Gertrude Gull," he said to that person who still was eating, "fly to your friends and tell them to come to the streets of Boston. And they might even try the streets of Boston and Vicinity."

Fib rustled and fluttered when he heard that word "vicinity."

Scroggins waved his hand in the direction of Boston and Vicinity. "Yes, I mean 'and vicinity,'" he said. "Tell them to fly around the land, up and down the city streets, instead of over the ice."

And the sea gulls did just that; and those who live in Boston and Vicinity will tell you that during the great harbor freeze-up of 1935 the sea gulls, and many Commoners, lived quite royally.

Sanctuary



A Corner of Central Park, Where the Busy New Yorker Can Find Quiet Amid the Hustle and Bustle of the City, Submitted for the Monitor Camera Club by Russell Goetz, New York.

Daily Anecdote

Stage Whispers

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A FRIEND of David Garrick asked him to explain why, when he whispered on the stage, his words were plainly heard in every part of the theater, while other actors, who spoke loudly, were not heard.

"The blockheads," said Garrick, "have no idea of distinctness in their speaking. They know not how to acquire 'a temperance that may give it smoothness.'"

Some actor, possibly it was Garrick, said if actors would carefully observe their consonants, the vowels would take care of themselves—and diction would be distinct.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Garden Furniture

WHEN an unemployed young man was watching a man auctioning the furnishings of a confectionery store, he noticed that no one bid on the iron tables and chairs. They were not suitable for house use, and no merchant was on hand.

Suddenly an idea was conceived. Dare he venture his tiny remaining bank account on such an idea? He did.

For a pitifully small sum he bought the two dozen tables with the accompanying four chairs to each table. He hauled them to his basement, and began to make garden furniture for sale. He painted each set in colors that were attractive. When he had one set done he placed it on the front lawn with a For Sale sign on it. He then went to a local dealer and asked if he might display a yard sunshade to put over the table, to be sold on commission.

He was both busy and happy making a good profit the rest of the summer. MRS. M. S.

In Lighter Vein

Expected Too Much

The AAA, it seems, wanted first-hand information on milk production costs, and the FERA saw a chance to put some idle hands to work. So a dairy ranch was rented at Newhall and Washington was notified as to the stock required. The stock soon was forthcoming, three carloads of it, all steers! And a shipment of "dairy cows" for another Federal dairy in Orange county turned out to be steers, too.

Declared an awestruck creameryman: "I am a loyal Californian, but it is expecting too much of our climate to stock us our dairies with steers."—*Business Week.*

Ahem!

A small boy came hurriedly down the street, and halted breathlessly in front of a stranger who was walking in the same direction.

"Have you lost a half a dollar?" he asked.

"Yes, I believe I have!" said the stranger, feeling in his pocket. "Have you found one?"

"Oh, no," said the boy, "I just want to find out how many have been lost today. Yours makes 55."—*Montreal Star.*

An Ancient Implement

Flapper (finding a needle on her friend's bureau): "Hallo! Collecting antiques?"—*Boston Transcript.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Pennies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lafayette, Ore.

FOR the last few months, a certain sidewalk along which school children pass from their classes has been mysteriously strewn with pennies. Every day just before the primary grades are dismissed there seems to be a new supply of the shining coppers scattered at intervals for several blocks.

When the youngsters come along and find them, there is a never-failing wonder at their good fortune, and one little pig-tailed girl with her primer truly believes that the pennies must be showered down from heaven.

The man who does it, for curious people finally found out, begged that it be kept a secret. He is retired on a small annuity, and feels that children should have a few pennies to spend for candy. His pleasure comes from watching the shrewd bargaining for colored candies as the children barter at the veritable treasure trove counter at the small grocery store near the school.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Eldad and Medad

THESE men were two of the 70 elders who were appointed by Moses to aid him in governing the people (Num. 11:24). It would appear that the other 68 elders were inspired as they surrounded the tabernacle which stood outside the camp, and they prophesied there (vs. 25).

Eldad and Medad, however, for some reason which is not explained, remained within the camp; nevertheless they also were inspired and prophesied where they were.

Joshua, the son of Nun, noticing this apparent irregularity on the part of the two men, and seemingly feeling that it suggested insubordination to Moses (Num. 11:29), asked the great leader to "forbid them." So far from "forbidding them," Moses, while appreciating Joshua's loyalty, expressed a wish that not only Eldad and Medad but all the people in the camp of Israel might obtain God's spirit and learn to prophesy.

Quotation for Today

A WISE man will make more opportunities than he finds.—BACON.

Boston Snapshots

Screwdrivers and Globes—Once again soldering irons are glowing in attics and basements, blueprints are lying on work benches, and cities are being marked on maps—but this time globes have replaced flat charts.

In the present era of factory produced radio receivers, the popularity of short-wave reception has brought back the day of the amateur set builder who burns the midnight vacuum tube to catch echoes from the other side of the world.

Prominent on the first pages of radio news in the Monitor in 1924, was the name of Glenn H. Browning, designer of the then famous Browning-Drake set. Mr. Browning, fresh from the Midwest, had worked out his circuit as part of a Harvard thesis—and had promptly shelved it. Then the Monitor radio editor discovered it and Browning. Next came the Monitor stories.

Unexpectedly the Harvard student soon found himself in the spotlight of radio interest. A company in Cambridge began manufacturing the special coils which he had designed and radio enthusiasts everywhere were soon building sets according to his blueprints.

Then a company was formed to manufacture the Browning-Drake sets commercially. Its activities began in Brighton. The last stand was made in a converted barn in Townsend, Mass.

Glenn Browning himself, in spite of the seizure of the radio field by mass production interests, has continued to busy himself with new experiments in an attic lined with examples of past triumphs.

We joined him there the other night.

His house stands on a hilltop above Winchester. Through the window we saw miles of lights sparkling into the distance below. Through a loudspeaker lying on the floor we heard voices and music from cities half-way around the world—coming in as loud and clear as if the newly built set was tuned in on a Boston station.

It seems that between lectures on television at local colleges, and his work as consulting radio engineer, Mr. Browning has worked out a new all-wave circuit. As was the case 11 years ago, he was pleased—but quite satisfied to let it go at that.

But Tobe Deutschmann, veteran manufacturer of radio parts scented business. He proposed to Mr. Browning, that with his help, the Tobe factory might easily turn out complete kits, with the more complex wiring already completed. The joy of set-building has returned, he said.

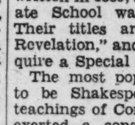
Mr. Browning agreed. The parts are being made. Twelve sets have been wired and tested—and very soon others will be assembled everywhere by men whose enthusiasm for ether exploration has been revived once more at the name of Browning.

Theses on File—If all college theses were as valuable as Glenn Browning's early research on radio circuits, the library of the Boston University Graduate School would be a regular rainbow's end for manufacturers and publishers—for in it are filed 1767 theses and dissertations written for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

The subjects of these voluminous works range all the way from "arbitration" to "zoology." The earliest ones in the collection are two written in 1885, although the Graduate School was founded in 1874. Their titles are, "The Nature of Revelation," and "Does Holiness Require a Special Organ?"

The most popular subject proves to be Shakespeare, although the teachings of Confucius seem to have exerted a considerable fascination too. Many seldom considered themes are also covered, such as, "Social Problems of the Punjab Village," and "The Amount of Mathematics Used in Leisure Time."

Boxes and Alarm Clocks—As "Man of Aran" begins its eighth week in Boston, as an example of storyless motion picture art, we have met only one person who did not enjoy it. The criticism was that the islanders lived "such a depressingly barren and comfortless existence."



Back in the fall when the three principal characters in the film were visiting George Kraska, manager of the Fine Arts Theater, Colman "Tiger" King was asked about his feeling in regard to going back from the luxuries of America.

He remarked, "Civilization like this may be all right if you're used to it, but I could never stand living shut up in boxes with an alarm clock ringing all the time. At home we are free!"

"Tiger" himself has a sister living in Malden, while his wife in the picture—who is really a neighbor in the same village, has a sister in South Boston. The boy Michael, who belongs to another family of neighbors, could claim no Massachusetts relative.

[A Wednesday Feature]

Forest Service Studies Ways to Prevent Fires

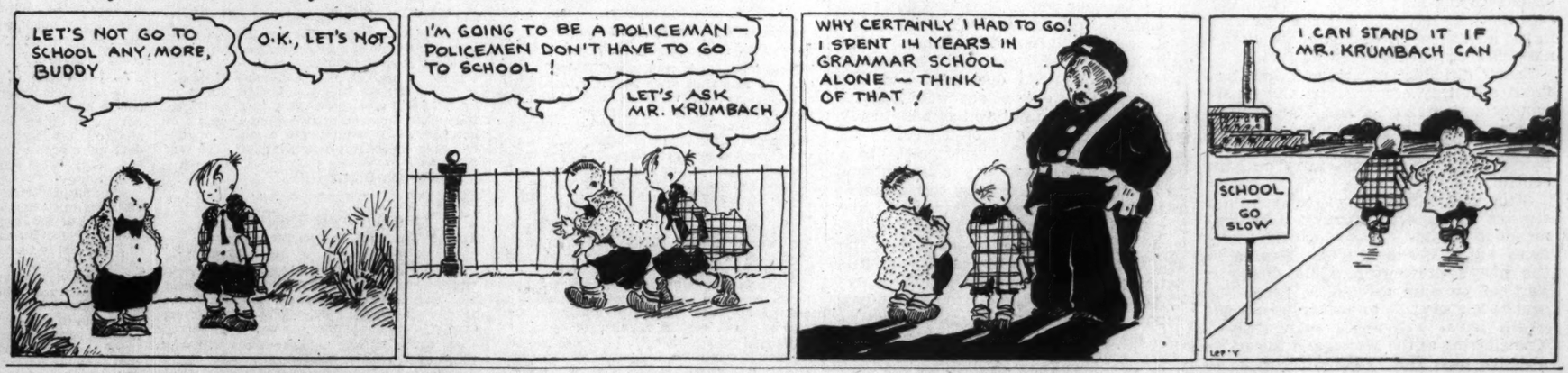
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz.—Officials of the Coconino National Forest, with headquarters here, are greatly concerned over the increase in man-made fires. Methods of educating campers and hunters as to the necessity for care are being studied.

In 1933, the Coconino Forest, 1,727,316 acres, had 33 fires caused by men, and in 1934 the number rose to 72, a record.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Decides He Will Go Through With It*

By LE PELLEY


LET'S NOT GO TO SCHOOL ANY MORE, BUDDY
O.K., LET'S NOT
I'M GOING TO BE A POLICEMAN — POLICEMEN DON'T HAVE TO GO TO SCHOOL!
LET'S ASK MR. KRUMBACH
WHY CERTAINLY I HAD TO GO! I SPENT 14 YEARS IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL ALONE — THINK OF THAT!
I CAN STAND IT IF MR. KRUMBACH CAN
SCHOOL — GO SLOW

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Valentine for Lilly*

By THE HAGERS

I WANT TO GIVE A FRIEND OF MINE, MISS LILLY DUCK, A VALENTINE.
NOW SHALL I BUY ONE FROM A SHOP, WITH LACE AND CUPIDS ON THE TOP?
OR WOULD GARDENIAS BE NICE? WOULD CHOCOLATE CREAMS HER THOUGHTS ENTICE?
TO MAKE QUITE SURE HER HEART I'LL REACH, I THINK I'LL TAKE HER SOME OF EACH.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Intimidation or Investigation?

A MORE hopeful note in the news about Italy's quarrel with Abyssinia does not remove the need for active measures to blanket the latest spark cast into the tinderbox of the world's war fears.

No new military moves have been made in the last twenty-four hours and negotiations for settlement are continuing between Mussolini and Emperor Haile Selassie. It even appears now that Italy's grandiose mobilization order was a diplomatic gesture. Yet Rome has demanded from Addis Ababa apologies, indemnities and a salute to the Italian flag. These are altogether too reminiscent of Austria's demands upon Serbia twenty years ago.

Of course, Africa is not Europe; and it is unlikely that, even with some European complications, this dispute can precipitate any general war. But there is real danger that bullying will be made to appear safe and profitable. There are even cynical rumors that the recent arrangements between Mussolini and M. Laval included an understanding that France would give Italy a "free hand" in Abyssinia.

It is hardly believable that France, in an effort to satisfy Italian colonial ambitions and bring Mussolini into line against Germany, has been willing to do such injury to peace. For sooner or later it must be recognized that there is no selfish peace, that those who wish to maintain peace on their own frontiers must take some interest in maintaining it elsewhere. With the sad results in Europe of their failure to support peace in Manchuria fresh before their eyes, France and Britain should be able to recognize some obligation to lend a hand to peaceful adjustments in North Africa.

And a world which now understands that, had it given more attention to Japan's complaints and needs before Sept. 18, 1931, the seizure of Manchuria might have been forestalled, should consider the need for active measures to reach a solution in the whole Abyssinian question. The Council of the League of Nations is reported ready to meet. Geneva has greatly enhanced its prestige in recent months by settling ticklish disputes in Europe. Here is an opportunity that should not be overlooked merely because the danger is somewhat removed from the capitals of the major powers.

There is much reason to believe that if the Lytton Report, with its sympathy for Japanese needs and its eminently fair arrangements for a settlement of Manchuria, had been adopted by the League two years earlier, Japan would have been glad to accept it. Why is not the time ripe now for a real investigation of the Abyssinian question? Mussolini may be only flourishing a big stick. But even so, investigation is better than intimidation, not only for Abyssinia but for every nation which is interested in establishing order and law in the world.

The Macon

SAVING of all but two of the Macon's company is the only heartening aspect of the disaster that has struck from the United States Navy's roster the last of its active airships. The traditionally fine navy discipline again triumphed over a startling calamity in the air. But destruction of the naval dirigible is a heavy blow to American aeronautics—a shocking sequence to the disaster which befell its sister ship Akron two years ago.

The wreck off the California coast has resulted in a decision by the United States Navy to definitely abandon experiments in lighter-than-air transport. What this means to the practical development of dirigible flying may be inferred from the fact that the navy has been the pioneer in the advancement of this phase of the nation's aeronautical activities.

Naval dirigible experimentation has flown a stormy course. First the Shenandoah, then Akron and Macon have been swiftly and completely overwhelmed by forces over which designers and naval flying men thus far have failed to gain control.

Structural vulnerability to violent wind stresses which were aggravated by tremendous resistance from huge hull surfaces was a weakness which figured in the navy's previous dirigible disasters. Vertical pressure exerted in fierce line squalls is a menace to airship operations which naval authorities acknowledged. Transferring of the Macon and the active dirigible base from Lakehurst, N. J., to Sunnyvale, Calif., was a concession to the hazards of more frequent storm conditions prevailing in higher latitudes.

Much has been said of the splendid record made by the Graf Zeppelin engaged in regular transatlantic passenger service between Germany and South America. The fact that the Graf and the German-built, decommissioned United States naval airship Los Angeles are the only survivors of the postwar dirigible fleet may lead many to believe that only German builders have mastered structural flaws. Yet the Goodyear Company, builders of the Akron and Macon, includes in its engineering personnel the pick of the German Zeppelin plant.

That the Graf Zeppelin's fine showing is due more to the extremely cautious handling, which differentiates commercial flying from naval experimental operations, over a roundabout route of relatively calm prevailing air currents is worth considering. This may help to explain why the Graf is employed in the South American trade rather than on the more direct and more heavily traveled route to New York.

Recent recommendations of the Federal Aviation Commission for immediate construction of a dirigible designed to be the forerunner of regular transoceanic air trade have been dealt a serious jolt by the Macon crash. Evidently lighter-than-air flying has not yet passed its experimental stage.

The most significant sign at the moment regarding the future of dirigible flying is seen in the extent to which sentiment within naval circles is crystallizing against further use of its hard-beset mammoths of the sky. The Macon mishap proves that much exploring has yet to be done before lighter-than-air transport wins public confidence.

Work Relief That Will Work

BESET by amendments from two sides, the Roosevelt Administration plan for work relief instead of doles and at a "security wage" rather than at "prevailing wages," still commends itself as the best way of dealing with a difficult situation.

Just as surely as activity is better than inactivity, it is better to give people something to do than to give them something for nothing. For this reason the Adams amendment in the Senate subcommittee, proposing to reduce the $4,880,000,000 appropriation to $2,880,000,000 and pay only cash relief to the unemployed instead of undertaking useful work, seems an unnecessary step backward. The extra $2,000,000,000 could hardly break the national credit, especially when it will go for purchases that will benefit industries and the national earnings.

On the other side, it is urged in the McCarran amendment that the Government must adhere to the "prevailing wage" rule on all public work and pay as high a wage as is being paid in private employment. In practice this sometimes works out that the Government pays a union rate that is above the rate at which private employment can actually be afforded in the community. Under these circumstances, public works money cannot give relief to the maximum number. Nor can private industry ever take up the slack of unemployment.

Opponents of the "security wage" or sustenance payment proposed by President Roosevelt say that a private industry offering employment at $50 a month would be charged with peonage and exploitation. Yet with hourly rates in industry kept high, part-time employment may in consequence be spread so thin that the monthly earnings of many are no better than this.

An analogy to serfdom in the public work relief is fallacious because there is no effort on the part of the Government to keep a grip on the worker; rather does it welcome his transfer to private employment at a better wage. Moreover, the Government is not seeking to sell the worker's product for a profit; its object is simply to tide him over a bad spot with a preservation of his self-respect.

The program—without amendment—is neither solely relief nor solely public works but a cross between the two. And this is what is needed.

In Sport's Name

SOMEWHERE about fifteen years ago several Nantucket fishermen sighted a stag swimming in the sea ten miles from the island. It had apparently come from the mainland at Cape Cod. They took it to Nantucket Island, where it roamed alone for four years. Then two doe were brought as companions. One of the many picturesque features of the island today is its hundreds of deer.

Monday, between one third and one quarter of this deer colony were slaughtered. That which nature had bountifully produced over a period of ten years was brutally decimated by "sportsmen" in a few hours. Of course, it wasn't difficult to hit the animals, because the islanders regarded them as pets. Unmolested, they ate from the hands of children. Yesterday, when the hunters opened fire, the frightened creatures leaped to find shelter anywhere, but news photographers circling over the panic-stricken animals report that cover is practically nonexistent on the island. Automobiles packed with "sportsmen" careered in every direction as the hunters "tracked" their prey.

Frantic telephone calls and pleading telegrams from the island found instant response from James M. Curley, Governor of Massachusetts. The slaughter season closed suddenly yesterday. Extermination of the Nantucket herds of deer is checked, at least for the present, in obedience to the Governor's command, "Cease firing!"

Apart from the ruthlessness of such an invasion, it is another example of the wastefulness too common in the United States of its natural resources, whether utilitarian or picturesque. Millions of dollars of taxpayers' money is now being poured out for reforestation, for instance, because of this heedlessness.

Last season more than 1200 deer were killed in the State of Massachusetts alone. Unhappily, if the wood creatures of America disappear as the forests have done, money will not bring them back.

Montaigne, in Brief

Book News of the Day

MONTAIGNE wrote on the subject about which he knew more than any other man: Himself. His Essays are a perpetual self-revelation; they form the most autobiographical of all books; they might well have been called by the Augustinian title of "Confessions." "In what I have undertaken to write about," he himself remarks, "I am the most learned man alive." Like Sir Philip Sidney, but with far more candor and thoroughness, he looked into his heart and wrote. But he looked out also over the perpetually fascinating world around him, with curious and inquiring eyes; and he interlarded his autobiographical revelations with comments and digressions upon a thousand themes, being ever ready to stray from his principal subject—himself—to whatever oddity or whimsy or profundity of thought his fancy drew him. Yet in a sense he never strayed from his theme because he was always attentive to his main concern, the impact of life upon himself.

But in these hurried times not many of us have the leisure to follow him through all his digressions and side issues. The train of thought led him into byways the significance of which is sometimes lost to us after three centuries. Some things important to him are no longer important to us. Consequently many modern readers will not accept his guidance along his entire winding way. For such readers, who will turn, perhaps impatiently, from Professor Zeitlin's new translation (now in course of publication), which is indispensable to the serious student, THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MICHAEL DE MONTAIGNE, edited by Marvin Lowenthal (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50) will be a boon. The editor has culled from the essays all the passages of direction, self-revelation, narrative, reminiscence and anecdote of the essayist's own life and character and opinions. They are, in the original, scattered in what seems a wild disorder up and down the Essays. Mr. Lowenthal has used the scissors; then he has put together the countless pieces of the jig-saw puzzle into a coherent pattern and chronological scheme; and then he has used the paste. The result is an "Autobiography" which is not only wonderfully candid and entire (that is not surprising) but unexpectedly logical and straightforward. Where necessary the editor has drawn upon the Letters and especially upon the "Travels in Italy." Only in a very few places has he found it necessary to supplement Montaigne's own words with brief passages from contemporary writers who allude to Montaigne. The whole is introduced by a judicious, appreciative estimate, sufficiently light in tone but not frivolous. The serenely seemly format of the book is in keeping with its subject.

Mr. Lowenthal's book (he would himself be the first to admit it) is not a substitute for the complete Essays, but it is an admirable supplement to them, and it may be heartily recommended to those who want their Montaigne without the digressions, without the admittedly numerous passages of tedious learning, without the innumerable classical quotations.

S. C. C.

Lupé Sends a Valentine

"SEÑORA," said my little Mexican maid coming into my study one sunny day in February when the yellow jasmine outside my windows was shining with hundreds of bright yellow blossoms, "is it not a good day to wash windows when I can see the flowers every time I look out?"

"Yes," I responded, glancing up from a Petrarchan sonnet that persisted in being balky in the octave and positively stubborn in the sestet, "but first, please hand me my rimming dictionary—the big blue book on my desk."

"Oh, Señora," exclaimed Lupe, opening the volume, "what a fonny book. She is not like—"

"Never mind examining the book," I interrupted.

"But, Señora," she persisted, "such a beautiful word—tri-o-let—tri-o-let she is like music making tiny somersaults off of the tongue. Will you put her in a rime for me?"

"Why do you wish a rime?" I asked, remembering that once before she had asked for a rime to say to Ramon who teased her when she helped her mother serve supper on the Mexican Plaza.

"Oh, Señora, did you not know," she said in amazement, "that tomorrow is St. Valentine's Day when to send little rimes to peoples and have them guess who liked them so well! But first I get water and chamois cloth for wash these so dirty windows."

* * *

The window panes did not look especially stained to me, but if Lupe was in the mood to wash windows, I considered it wise to lay aside the troublesome sonnet for the time and type an article instead. I inserted a sheet of paper in my typewriter preparatory to diligent typing. Then Lupe exclaimed, "Come, look, Señora, a so fonny jackdaw have found the crumbs I put on the flag stones."

I went to the window and Lupe pointed to a flock of sleek black birds on the lawn. "See the beeg fellow on the curb by the flower bed," she said, "Eef I raise the weendow, he will fly away. "Oh," she giggled delightedly, "I know what he is like—an orchestra leader at a concert! See how he lifts hees wings and makes signs at the other jackdaws in their black-tailed suits."

I went back to my typewriter and wrote part of a page. Lupe called again, "Señora, did you see thees bud on the laurel? Eet is too early for heem, but under thees window where eet is warm and the sun shines on heem, he have wake up and open one little blue eye. When I feenish with thees window, I will pull your beeg chair and your footstool here and breeng your writing board and then, Señora, you can write for me the so fine rime for a valentine."

"Lupe," I responded somewhat impatiently, "I haven't time for valentines—"

* * *

"But, Señora," she ejaculated, "Are you not send any valentines to make everybody smile and be glad? For shame! What would Señor Cupid with hees bow and arrow theenk of thees family eef we not make anybody happy on thees day?"

"Very well," I responded, "Do you want a rime for Ramon?"

Lupe giggled and nodded, "Señora, when you say 'Very well' and reach for your pen, I know that you will make a beautiful valentine with the beautiful word that turns little somersaults on the tongue."

Triolet! Why had her eyes fallen on that particular word! I had not written a triolet since—well, since a certain Valentine's Day and I had forgotten the rime scheme for this whimsical French form of verse. I turned to my scrapbook and there to my surprise were a number of triolets. Immediately the spirit of St. Valentine's Day began to urge my pen. When Lupe had shined the last pane of glass, she leaned out of the window and broke off long sprays of flowering jasmine from the trellis and arranged them in a gray pottery jug for my desk. I forgot all about her as my pen traveled steadily over my writing pad and in something more than an hour's time I had finished a valentine for Lupe, and a laurel poem for a friend who had moved far away and who missed the laurel-crowned hills around her native city.

Lupe appeared in the doorway with a pasteboard box, "Señora," she cajoled, "will you now show me how to make a beautiful valentine? I have red paper and silver paper which I save from my Christmas cards, red ribbons, and thees so lovely white lace paper from your candy box."

"Bring a folding table, Lupe," I said, "and we shall make the loveliest valentines that you have ever seen. I have finished your rime."

* * *

Lupe was radiant. She took the paper and exclaimed, "Oh, Señora, you have put the so beautiful word in the rime. What does he mean? Ramon will not know, and when he shows it to us on the Plaza I will be as still as three baby mice."

While Lupe cut and pasted, I typed the words:

I send to you this triolet
With greetings for St. Valentine's;
Pray do not think me bold—and yet
I send to you this triolet
With hopes that you will not forget
To read between the eight short lines:
I send to you this triolet
With greetings for St. Valentine's.

That night when Lupe left the house arrayed in a scarlet beret from my hat shelf which she had long admired, I gave her several envelopes to mail on her way home.

"Are these valentines to make peoples glad?" she asked.

"Perhaps," I answered smiling into her bright eyes, and thinking again of the beribboned heart that Lupe had placed on my desk with its message:

To my beautiful Señora who use her pen
To make the world very glad again.

H. H. H.

Consistent Mr. Borah?—More on Pensions

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Consistent Mr. Borah?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On Tuesday, Jan. 29, our esteemed Senator from Idaho, Mr. Borah, voted against the United States joining the World Court. He does not want this country mixed up in foreign entanglements.

On Thursday, Jan. 31, our esteemed Senator introduces a resolution in the Senate which would have an investigation made of our friendly neighbor Mexico's religious problem.

A very consistent policy on Mr. Borah's part—that of having us mind our own affairs?

Plainfield, N. J. A. T. TOWNLEY

Buying Power and Money

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I ask for space in your valued paper to present the idea that since buying power is the real measure of value of money, buying power should also be its legal measure.

It will be agreed that the just payment of a debt requires the giving of value, equal to the value received by its creation—value for value.

The custom of making debts payable in dollars expresses the implied belief that the dollar has a fixed value. Unfortunately this is not true.

The real value of the dollar is simply its buying power and this will change in the future, as in the past, under economic forces beyond the control of legal enactments.

Buying power is best expressed by the price index, based on the prices of commodities in general use; and instead of making a debt payable in a certain number of dollars of fixed gold content, it should be made payable in the same total buying power as was represented by the total buying power of the debt when it was created.

The passage of a federal law legalizing the payment of debts in equalized buying power would restore to such obligations the stability they were believed and intended to possess when originally made, thereby removing one of the most fruitful causes of financial hardship, and social discontent.

Congress could render an incalculable service to the country by the early enactment of such legislation. It only awaits the moving power of public opinion. An enlightened press can do much to forward it.

Providence, R. I. WILLARD T. HATCH

"Surpluses and the Workless"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your footnote to my letter under the above heading you state that "there are not enough workless in the United States to consume all the products produced."

This is no doubt true of some commodities but it hardly meets my question. There is still a vast unsatisfied demand in the home market, and while this situation persists talk of the need for export markets is beside the point. How many millions of people are there in the United States of America who want new shirts, sheets, frocks and many other cotton goods, for example? And yet there is a problem of surplus cotton!

Restriction of production in the face of a need for the commodity, is a sacrilegious destruction of God's bounty; and to struggle to export in competition with other nations is economic warfare of which the logical extension is armed warfare.

The problem facing the United States of America—an ever-increasing productive ability, side by side with a constant shrinkage in consumption—is common in varying degree to every civilized country. It is a money problem, and can be solved only by making the money system reflect realities, never by attempting the reverse by restriction of production and forced exports.

It is the hope of a large number of people in Great Britain that the United States of America will give the world a lead, by transferring its financial system from a system of government by money, into a means of distributing the bounty now available. The way is known.

R. REDPATH

Leamington Spa, Eng.

On Wearing Uniforms

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I quite agree with Mr. Bentley M. Mcmullin as to an army springing up to defend this country in the event of invasion, but I wonder how many of us who enlisted in 1917, for duty in France, would do so now knowing the facts that have recently come to light.

As to the uniform being endowed with any magic properties of patriotism, loyalty, etc., I am rather of the opinion that it is a matter of the individual rather than the clothes.

If my memory is correct, we were told that we were not saluting the man or the uniform, but showing our respect for the position that the officer represented. This may have been all right in theory, but in practice it was difficult to disassociate the real from the fictitious officer. It was easy enough to grant a salute, but respect seems to be something that cannot be awarded arbitrarily by army orders. It seems to be one of those thing that we grant readily enough in some cases, but withhold in others.

Apparently the time has not yet come to do away with armies and navies, but I can see no necessity for wearing uniforms except while on active duty. It is considered "bad form" for the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker to advertise on social occasions, why not include the army and navy? I also wonder why so often these "men of war" are selected as delegates, experts, etc., at peace conferences.

I am still of the opinion that showy uniforms are an appeal to the vanity of youth rather than to their patriotism.

Bar View, Ore. A. W. KINDORF

More on Pensions

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Monitor on the front page is a heading, "President Is Firm Against Increase in Federal Pensions."

It is really amazing how very large any sum under $4,000,000,000 looks to the present Administration.

The press seems muzzled on the Townsend plan for old-age revolving pensions which has 20,000,000 signers with each signature representing a voter. It is talked of in all quarters of this country. However, this plan sets forth a method of quick, sure business recovery and the people want this legislation. Are they going to have it?

At the outset of this Administration we were told that different ways would be tried out to bring back prosperity and if one did not work, other ways would be tried. The alphabet has been about exhausted and to date more people are on relief than one year ago. Why keep sending good money after poor money?

Why not, at least, be honest enough to investigate another plan, even though it is not the child of the brain trust.

It is so easy for those who are well clothed and well fed to toss aside the subject. But the millions, at present, who are cold and hungry have been very patient, because they are true Americans, and when they have set before the Administration a plan that looks good to them and to those who have an acknowledged amount of good intelligence are they not entitled to respect and not to be told off-hand that they are asking something too fantastic? Who decides what is fantastic? Is restoring purchasing power to the people fantastic? The manufacturers would not say that an increase of several hundred per cent in their orders was fantastic.

Erie, Penna. (MRS.) CORA L. TAYLOR

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Townsend old-age pension plan, having attracted nation-wide attention, with much comment, pro and con, is worth careful consideration. However, my sincere opinion is that $200 per month per person, as proposed, or $400 for a couple, is not practical, and would create problems of greater magnitude. It seems to me that a reasonable amount, such as a man's living wage, say, $130 for a man and his wife, and in the case of one alone about $80 monthly, would be more practical.

Needless to say that the proposed $30 per month would not be satisfactory with the present standards and would accomplish very little, if any, good in the main.

I wish to thank the Monitor for its interest in enlightening and relieving humanity.

Chino, Calif. C. M.

The Wide Horizon

The Return of Lloyd George

By R. A. Scott-James

LONDON

FOR more than three years Mr. Lloyd George has taken little part in British public life, absenting himself, like Achilles in his tent, from the political fray. But now this resilient statesman, who was Prime Minister during the crucial period from 1916 to 1922, has come back in all his panoply. Preliminary warnings were not lacking that he was preparing his plan of action and his new declaration of policy; and his opening speech in what must certainly be regarded as a campaign has fluttered all the political dovecots in the country.

It revealed the fact that Mr. Lloyd George, at the age of seventy-two, has lost none of his old fire, none of his determination to make the country listen. He bases his claim to call the nation to more vigorous action on the ground that the times are critical and demand extraordinary measures.

It is not merely the depression of the last five years that constitutes the crisis—it is the depression of an epoch, which has witnessed an average of unemployment during the last fourteen years in Great Britain of 1,598,000 persons, and is due to fundamental economic facts which must be faced if a remedy is to be found. He considers it his duty to speak out because the present British Government is not prepared to take any extraordinary measures to accelerate recovery.

* * *

But it is not in the name of party that Mr. Lloyd George addresses the country. He declares in favor of national unity—but only in and for bold action. If there is no response from the men in authority, then, he hints, a party struggle may become necessary.

In his outline of the steps that he thinks ought to be taken, Mr. Lloyd George goes over the whole field of policy and diplomacy. Abroad he asks for a strenuous policy of leadership in the interests of peace and of freer trade; and he would immediately take steps to secure a complete understanding with America as the first condition of success.

Then he turns to the twofold problem of unemployment—the problem of temporary unemployment and that of the permanent surplus of workers which cannot be absorbed in industry under the existing system. The answer which he gives is frankly the same as that which President Roosevelt gave to Congress—to find work for the workless instead of doles, to use the administrative and financial resources of the nation for promoting useful development.

* * *

Mr. Lloyd George is already being reproached by some of his critics because, in setting forth his proposals for absorbing labor in constructive public works, he seems to be going over old ground, and re-stating what he stated six or more years ago. But his suggestions were not adopted then; and it has not escaped the notice of those politicians and businessmen who have recently been urging a more forward policy that Mr. Lloyd George deserves credit for consistency, advocating now that sort of Rooseveltian policy which he advocated before the slump began.

He asks for a complete national survey of the nation's resources and a plan of constructive or reconstructive measures; and for this purpose he would set up an independent development council to serve the purpose of an economic general staff; and, so far as the Government is concerned, he would set up a small cabinet of five, comparable with the War Cabinet which he himself established, consisting of men not handicapped by the routine duties of departments.

In finance he would budget, as President Roosevelt proposes to do, for two purposes—for normal expenditure, to be met out of ordinary revenue; and for abnormal expenditure to be met out of a great prosperity loan. He would reform (but not necessarily nationalize) the Bank of England.

* * *

Perhaps the most amazing fact about Mr. Lloyd George's speech is the reception it has received. He has not on this occasion been the object of vilification, as so often in the past. Even his more irreconcilable political opponents have been compelled to pay serious attention to his words and to admit the cogency of some of his arguments. Lord Snowdon has come over openly to his side. Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Robert Horne (both ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer) have welcomed him. Many back-bench Conservatives are applauding.

It is already evident that his energy and boldness can still inspire admiration, that his personality can still exercise its spell. Those who have been waiting for somebody to take the lead and breathe a bolder spirit of effort into British public life are rejoicing at the reappearance of this veteran statesman. If he does nothing more it seems certain that he will force the pace in politics and compel more energy in administration.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

COPYRIGHT 1935 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, FEBRUARY 13, 1935

UNITED STATES MARINES HAVE LEFT CUBA—BUT AMERICAN DIPLOMATS REMAIN © Keystone

Instead of the Marines

Cuba, After Months of Civil Unrest, Is as Far as Ever From Tranquillity, and American Diplomacy Shares in the Responsibility for Blocking the Way to Self-Government

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

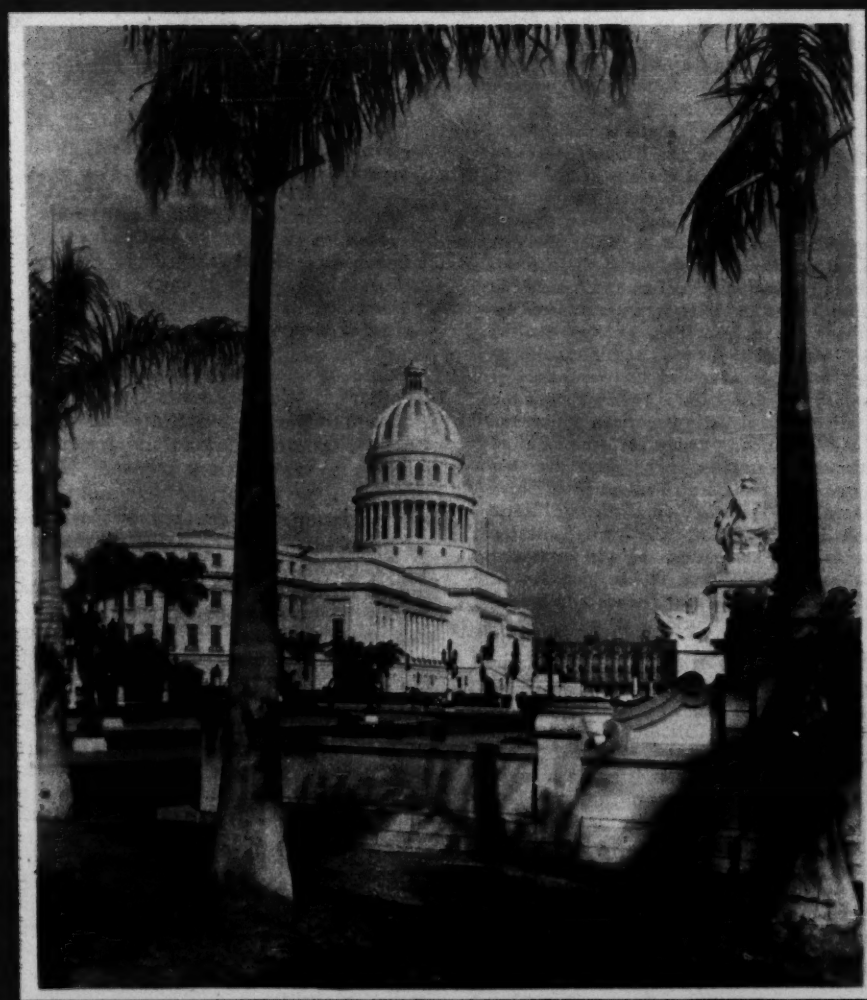
The facts and conclusions in the accompanying article are the result of extensive first-hand inquiry in Cuba, from which Dr. Shaw has just returned. While the interpretation of events is necessarily that of the author, The Christian Science Monitor presents Dr. Shaw's outspoken description of conditions in order that they may be brought into the open and receive thorough public discussion.

THWARTED, FRUSTRATED AND BALKED, the Cubans are suffering as they have never suffered before. The United States abrogated the Platt Amendment that Mr. Roosevelt's policy of "live and let live" might become a reality in Cuban life. A meaningful "Cuba Libre" was the New Deal's offer and promise to a land whose sovereignty had been curtailed and warped, and whose internal evolution had been stopped or exotically molded on more than one occasion by khaki-clad American marines. But in gaining their sovereignty the Cubans are wondering today whether they have not lost something far more precious. The facts do not square with the treaties.

Today Cuba's diplomatic status is muddy, whereas under Machado it was legally clear, although somewhat anomalous in reality. Then, the United States had moral and legal responsibility, under the Platt Amendment, with respect to Cuba's welfare. But today Cuba finds itself controlled by a more subtle and effective form of intervention than was practiced in the days when such interference was justified by treaties.

American diplomacy and the armed forces of the island are co-operating to prevent the Cubans from governing themselves, from realizing their own political programs, and from carrying out their social revolution. For this unjustified intrusion into Cuban affairs there is no legal excuse, and against it no legal redress. Nor do the facts square with the policy of the "good neighbor" whose fruits were bringing into inter-American affairs a change which promised to contribute much to world peace. The belief in the Good Neighbor Policy in Latin America rises or falls, according to its application in Cuba. At the moment it is falling fast.

When Carlos Mendieta became Provisional President of Cuba on Jan. 18, 1934, the stage was completely set and furnished for a fair trial of the policies which Mr. Sumner Welles, then Ambassador to Cuba, had in mind when he went to the land of sugar in May of the year before. Mr. Welles had eased out Machado, but the revolution which brought in Grau San Martin on Sept. 4, 1933, postponed the time when Mr. Welles's plans could be put into effect.



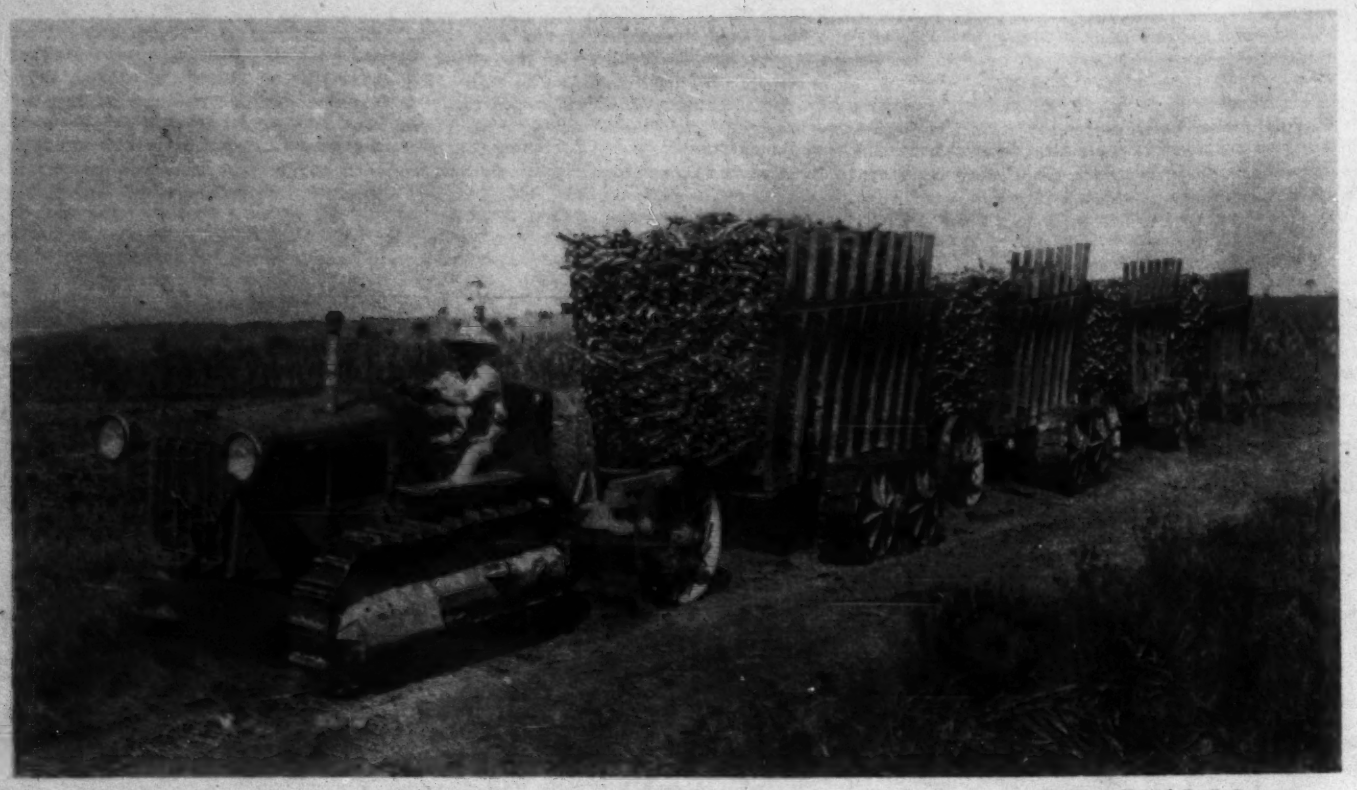
CUBA'S CAPITOL, HAVANA L. Green From Gendreau, N. Y.

Colonel Mendieta was popular. He had fought Machado and was looked upon as a conservative liberal. He belonged to the "men of '95," that is, a patriot of the old school who had fought for Cuban liberty in the war against Spain. But it was believed by many that despite his connections with the generation which had not given Cuba what she needed, he might prove to be the exception which should prove the rule.

And from the American official point of view, the Colonel's provisional regime was ideal in many other respects. He formed a coalition cabinet, or "concentration" Government, and many political sectors in Cuba buried their differences to co-operate with him until a more permanent solution to Cuba's problems might be manufactured. Furthermore, Colonel Mendieta promised to hold an election on Dec. 31 and to step out if this were not held. The election was for a constitutional convention to revise the Constitution of 1901 and presumably to choose a constitutional executive.

This turn of events so pleased the American State Department that it recognized Mendieta in less than a week after his assumption of power. Mr. Welles's formula of mediation, conciliation and an eventual return to a constitutional regime was now under way. But, in order to assure success to this new Cuban regime, the United States showered it with every conceivable boon: concessions on liquors, a fair quota for sugar and an increased preferential. Then on May 29, 1934, the Platt Amendment was abrogated. This mountainous obstacle in Cuban-American and inter-American affairs was razed by a stroke, and it seemed that surely this must bring to Mendieta the complete support of the Cuban masses.

But within three weeks a big parade of the ABC, a political organization opposed to the Mendieta Administration, was fired on. Many were killed and wounded. As a result the United States, showing a distinct fondness for the



Courtesy, United Fruit Company

SUGAR CANE IS ONE OF THE CHIEF ECONOMIC PROPS OF THE ISLAND
The Cane Is Cut in the Field and Pulled Out by Tractors on the Most Modern Plantations.

existing Administration, clamped an embargo on arms to all parties in Cuba save to the Government. But not even this ended the regime of terrorism.

And lastly, in August, came the crowning economic gift of the United States: the trade agreement. This replaced the old reciprocity treaty and appeared to pave the way for the economic restoration of Cuba, the *sine qua non* in the minds of American diplomats for the restoration of political stability in the island. And, although Cuba's economic position has improved, it is impossible to determine how much is due to the trade agreement and how much to internal measures or to world improvement.

But what has been the actual history of the Mendieta regime? The President has lost much of his popularity and some of the confidence which he once enjoyed. Even though he has been forced to retain some of the decree-laws of Dr. Grau, he has not been able to satisfy any substantial groups in Cuba. Constitutional guarantees suspended in Havana have now been suspended in the island as a whole. Bombings, unexplained arrests, horrible "cures," and trials by emergency tribunals are daily occurrences. Shooting or arresting people into quiescence and contentment, as in the days of Machado, seems to be the order of the day.

Then all the support given the Mendieta Government by nearly all the other parties has dwindled away. Mendieta, if anything, has less backing than Machado enjoyed at the end of his regime. Cabinet crises have followed cabinet crises.

Today Mendieta is carried along by Colonel Batista and the American Ambassador as a front for their activities. This is a statement of fact based on neither gossip nor rumor.

And what of the goal toward which the Cuban ship of state has been driven —the elections? These have been postponed. Many of the opposition parties asked their followers not to register because of the absence of guarantees and because they believed the elections could not be fair. Fear of fines, arrests and the loss of jobs, however, led many to register nevertheless. But it is doubtful whether the elections will be held on March 3, the new date, and even if they are held it is questionable whether they will be conclusive from any point of view. Many of the leading candidates are in self-imposed exile seeking "air" more conducive to "health." Pessimism is voiced by all, and weighty opinion in Cuba agrees that this forcing of a people to the polls in the midst of a social revolution is *contra natura* and will prove *contraproducente*—a boomerang to those who have failed to see below the surface.

An election is offered a people in need of food.

Lastly, as a main feature of the Mendieta regime has been the growth of the Cuban army, in numbers, in power and in influence. This is the surest sign of Mendieta's unpopularity. No popular Administration ever needed force to keep it alive.

United States responsibility for this state of affairs is, paradoxically, as great as ever. Today the sugar quota is used, instead of the Platt Amendment, as the whip which is cracked over the Cubans' heads to make them conform. It is almost a universal belief in Cuba that the State Department desires not only an election but that the results of the voting shall be a return to power of the old Liberal Party, the party to which Machado belonged. Without him, of course, but with the men of his generation whom the new Cubans have renounced and denounced.

The sum total effect of this is that the Cubans feel helpless in attempting to solve their own problems themselves. Thwarted after the fall of Machado by the imposition of a "made in the American Embassy" government, frustrated in the days of Grau, Cuba's first truly Cuban government, and now unable to dislodge the Mendieta Government because of the support of the State Department, the Cubans are wincing as they have never winced before. The New Deal definitely promised to end interference in Cuban affairs. It ended Machado but has not allowed the Cubans to end Machadism.

The sorry plight of Cuba is bad enough. But the future of the United States in Latin America as a whole is sorrier still. To have climbed so laboriously the mountain of good will, to come so near its peak and then to slip back so ingloriously is a circumstance which must disturb all those interested in justice and peace. The interests of all Americans are affected by these Cuban practices of the United States; even the course of civilization itself may be influenced by the course of events in Cuba. Cuba is the symbol of the United States' Latin-American policy, the Latin-American policy of the United States determines in large part her chances of remaining neutral in the case of wars on the other sides of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The United States cannot live alone. But she will be forced to make the effort if she persists in alienating her natural friends and neighbors in the New World.

An examination of the arguments which have been adduced, or which might be adduced, to justify the present policy of the United States in Cuba may prove helpful in explaining why it has failed. Perhaps the most widely held—and this is the opinion of Secretary Welles and Ambassador Caffery as well as of Colonel Batista—is that the bad economic conditions in Cuba underlie *all* the political and social unrest in the island and, conversely, if the economic conditions are improved the Cubans will sing and dance again. Much of the Communism and radicalism which have been growing in the island can be attributed to the economic situation but it is forgotten that much of these *isms* is merely anti-Americanism and anti-imperialism in a Marxian garb.

The economic argument, however, is fallacious on two scores. There has been economic improvement in Cuba in the last year but in the same period political and social discontent has actually increased, relatively and absolutely. Surely by now there must have been signs of some abatement in terrorism, bombings, and notably in the strikes of students and others, if all that the Cubans wanted was food. There are no such signs, but an increasing protest against the Government for its lack of social-mindedness. It is now becoming more and more realized that the tenets of the economic interpretation of history are not always sound. To many Cubans ideals are more precious than even food. They are burning their cane fields in order to dramatize their aspirations for a new social and political order.

Then there is the argument that the Cubans cannot govern themselves, that they are too divided, too emotional and do not know what is best for them. The implication is that the United States must tacitly, and counter to its expressed promises, guide the destinies of Cuba until the Cubans have demonstrated to Washington their capacity to do it for themselves.

It is assumed that, if the Cubans are given free rein, chaos, radicalism, dictatorship and civil war—one or all—may result. And, one is sorry to relate, this is feared, not so much because of the damage which it might do to Cuba and to Cuban-American relationships, but because of the harm it might do to the diplomatic careers of those Americans charged with solving the Cuban riddle.

Some of the fears about what might happen in Cuba are not groundless. But when the United States abrogated the Platt Amendment it freed the Cubans to do as they pleased. But it must not be forgotten that no people ever learned self-government without an opportunity to try it for themselves. The Cubans *have* given ample proof in many local organizations of their capacity to co-operate and to work together. Too, many of their leaders are graduates of foreign universities and know as much about the theories of government as can be learned from books and in academic halls. It has also been forgotten that every Latin-American nation with racial, cultural and economic problems similar to those of Cuba has had to pass through certain stages before reaching stability and that every effort of the Cubans to this end has been thwarted. Also it has been demonstrated that those Caribbean and Central American nations which were never subjected to foreign tutelage or paternalism were the first to reach polical stability.

It is also forgotten that the United States does not abdicate all, or any, of its legitimate rights in international law when it gives the Cubans free rein and that if they do commit excesses there are always persuasive means which can be used to safeguard legitimate American interests. But this will hardly be necessary. If the United States removed its hand from Cuba and should the Cuban pendulum swing to the extreme left, it must eventually swing back to the middle because all thinking Cubans *do know* on what side their bread is buttered.

The very feeling of freedom, however, might prove to be the greatest safeguard of American interests. In any event, if Latin-American history can teach anything, it is that a people must work out its own solution in its own way and that there is no other route to stability.

After such turmoil as might ensue should the United States actually free Cuba there will come the stability for which all Cubans and all Americans yearn.

It must be evident from the history of the Mendieta regime that the present policies of the United States are not succeeding. In fact, these have resulted in a long period of terrorism. No person or property is safe in Cuba. A moratorium has been declared on all debts. Armed soldiers and policemen patrol the streets and the American Ambassador rides with an escort of armed troops. His life and that of many a prominent Cuban have been threatened.

If the theory and the facts do not justify the policy now being pursued in Cuba, how explain the persistence of this policy? The only explanation which holds any water at all, because all others have been eliminated as untenable, is that this is a question in which personal considerations bulk large. For one thing it must be assumed that President Roosevelt is not aware of the state of affairs. It is almost inconceivable that he would approve of them if he knew. If he does know what is being done in Cuba, there is a serious flaw in the machinery of American foreign relations for which, in the last analysis, he is responsible.

Every conceivable device has been used to reach the President with this story in order that the Government of the United States might do something about it before it was published. Every one of them has failed. These efforts have been made by persons, institutions and associations of reputable standing in American life and whose interests have been patriotic and unselfish. They have been voices crying in the desert. Certain newspapers have spoken out with great courage but their stories have not been heard. For the first time, so says an authority, an American Ambassador has been criticized by the official organ of a political party in the land to which he was accredited. Not even this has ruffled the State Department.

Furthermore, the strong and influential economic interests which were once so reputedly strong in the councils of the State Department are not satisfied with this state of affairs in Cuba. If even they are not pleased with this policy, it becomes a still greater mystery. The Cubans are clearly more than displeased; objective and neutral Americans are disappointed, and interested Americans with great economic interests at stake are far from satisfied.

Who then is pleased? The only ones who have openly and publicly expressed confidence and hope with respect to conditions in Cuba are the Assistant Secretary of State, Sumner Welles; the American Ambassador, Jefferson Caffery, and Representative Hamilton Fish, who recently came back from that unhappy land commending everyone whom the new Cubans have come to dislike.

If the policy has failed, it should be changed. On many occasions President Roosevelt has shown a willingness to admit failure and to start out on a new tack. Such action now with respect to Cuba would alter the whole situation and save the good name of the United States in Latin America. Otherwise the United States, to be consistent, should abrogate the abrogation of the Platt Amendment. This would clarify the situation, justify the continued interference in Cuban affairs, but lose, at the same time, all the other gains of good will in Latin America as a whole.

Kellogg of the World Court

Although the Senate Has Blocked United States Membership, the Ex-Secretary of State Continues to Sit as One of the Distinguished Jurists at The Hague

By Kees Van Hoek

Dutch Journalist

THERE ARE TWO sides to every public man. Everyone knows, or can imagine, Frank B. Kellogg in the glamour of his position as a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. Not so many know him as a private person. In that magnificent Court Hall of the Peace Palace an ever-fresh wave of emotion ripples among spectators when the usher pronounces the magical words, "La Cour," followed by the entry of those judges who do not summon before them mere individuals, but who summon the nations themselves. Mr. Kellogg is one of the smallest in stature amongst the imposing row of his world-eminent colleagues, but no head stands out more markedly than his above the distinguished sobriety of the ruffled lace over the black velvet and silken robes.

And he is a burgher of The Hague now. I once saw the sentries in front of the simple palace of the Queen-Mother springing to attention as a magnificent limousine rolled up in front of the terrace. Almost before the car had stopped a short square figure had worked itself out of the cushions, had alighted and, without waiting for flunkeys to throw open the door which stood ajar, Frank Kellogg, citizen of the United States, had found his way in unattended!

One morning I sat opposite him in his small but luxuriously furnished study in the Peace Palace. There the former Senator, former Ambassador and former Secretary of State now works. The Assembly of the League of Nations in September, 1930, by a unanimous vote, made him a Judge of the World Court.

Mr. Kellogg is a typical man of the New World. His distinguished, suntanned face has a very individual beauty, though it probably would not meet the classic standards of old Hellas. There is strength in his powerful mouth, his light blue eyes are irresistible and his white silky hair spins a halo of distinction above his broad brow.

"I was born in Potsdam," Mr. Kellogg tells me and, seeing my surprise, he hurriedly adds: "not the Potsdam near Berlin, but a little town in the State of New York. Soon we moved to St. Paul in the state of Minnesota, and I've lived there now for more than sixty years, yes, and loved it!" Thus speaks this local patriot.

"But your career almost constantly called you away from your home town," I remarked.

"All that you can find in 'Who's Who in America'," he answered, waiving the question aside. "What will interest you most in my career will be the six years of my Senatorship. Then, from 1923 to 1925, I was Ambassador in London, to become, upon the resignation of Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Coolidge. After four years of office I handed over my task to Mr. Stimson, Mr. Cordell Hull's predecessor. And since," he laughs, "I have more time for my daily round of golf."

"Do I like The Hague? I knew it years ago; it has become a magnificent town, but what I admire most in Holland is the influence which it has always exercised in the cause of world peace. Holland has been able to do much, thanks largely to her jurists of world-wide reputation."

"What do you think of the international situation nowadays?"

"There can be no doubt that international understanding has constantly progressed, notwithstanding occasional setbacks. The world has dared to take many a step toward arbitration, and has attempted such tasks as it never shouldered before. In this respect the historian can start a totally fresh page."

"On which you have engraved your name for all ages," I add.

Modestly the American statesman amends this remark.

"The initiative was Briand's," he said. "M. Briand proposed to me a Treaty between the United States and France through which war between our two countries would be banned forever. That was in March, 1925. I only wanted to bind my country to such a treaty as would ban war with any state, and in August, 1928, 15 powers signed the pact, to be followed by countless others."

A silence falls. Then Mr. Kellogg continues:

"My pact is not couched in diplomatic phraseology. It is plain language, plainly stating that the high contracting parties will in no circumstances resort to arms, but will solve all their differences in a peaceful way!"

I hesitated to touch upon what I fancied might be a tender spot when I referred to the matter of intervention by the United States in Central America, a policy which has always troubled Europe.

"We only protect the lives and property of our citizens," the former Secretary of State explains; and adds, "the situation in Central America grows constantly more stable."

With great emphasis he sums up:

"We have not the slightest desire for conquest of any kind. We are already big enough and no American, whether he lives in New York, in the Middle West or on the Pacific coast ever dreams of annexation or aggrandizement."

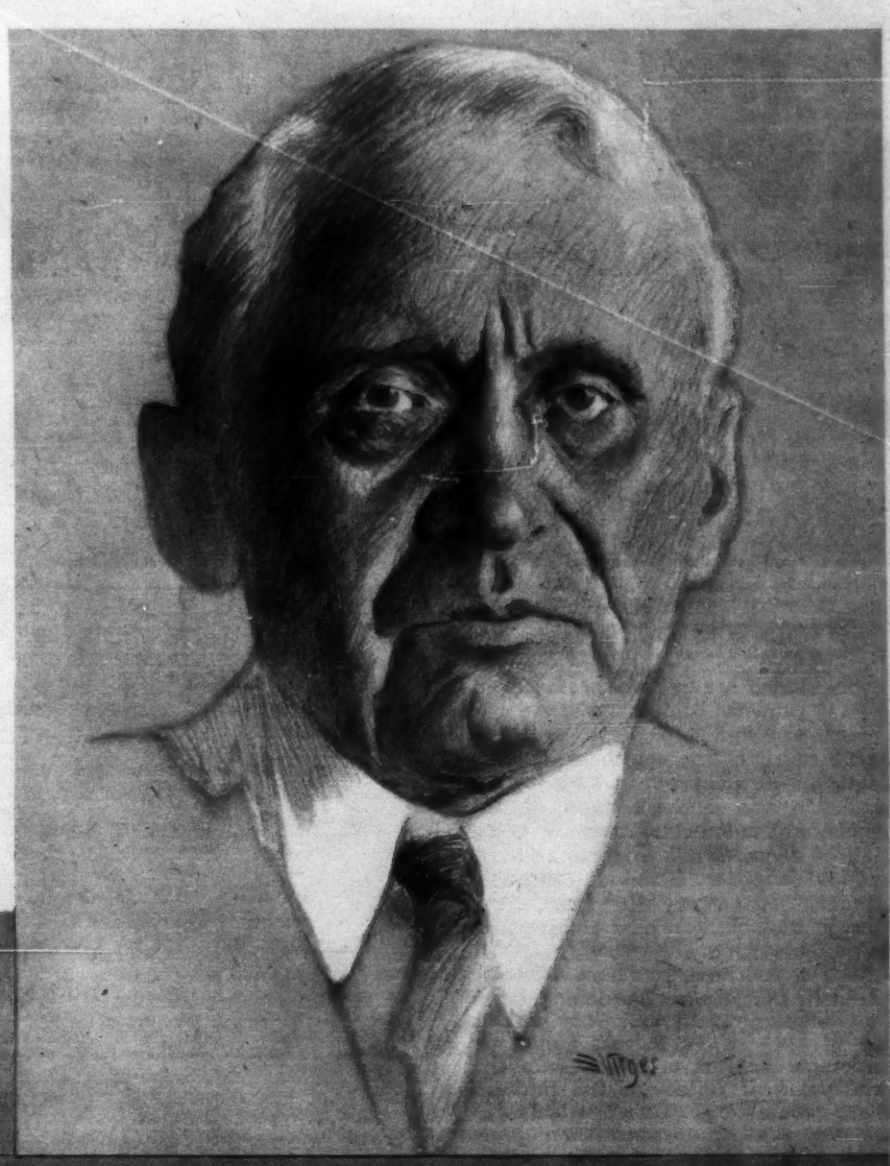
"How do you see the future?" I finally inquired.

"There will always be international difficulties and problems, but the nations have to be educated to understand that wars are a barbaric means of solving them. A means, moreover, that is too brutal really to solve any problem. Only by peaceful methods, under international justice and jurisdiction, will the world be able to settle its problems. Towards such education of the nations the churches—and I speak as a convinced Christian—can probably do the best work."

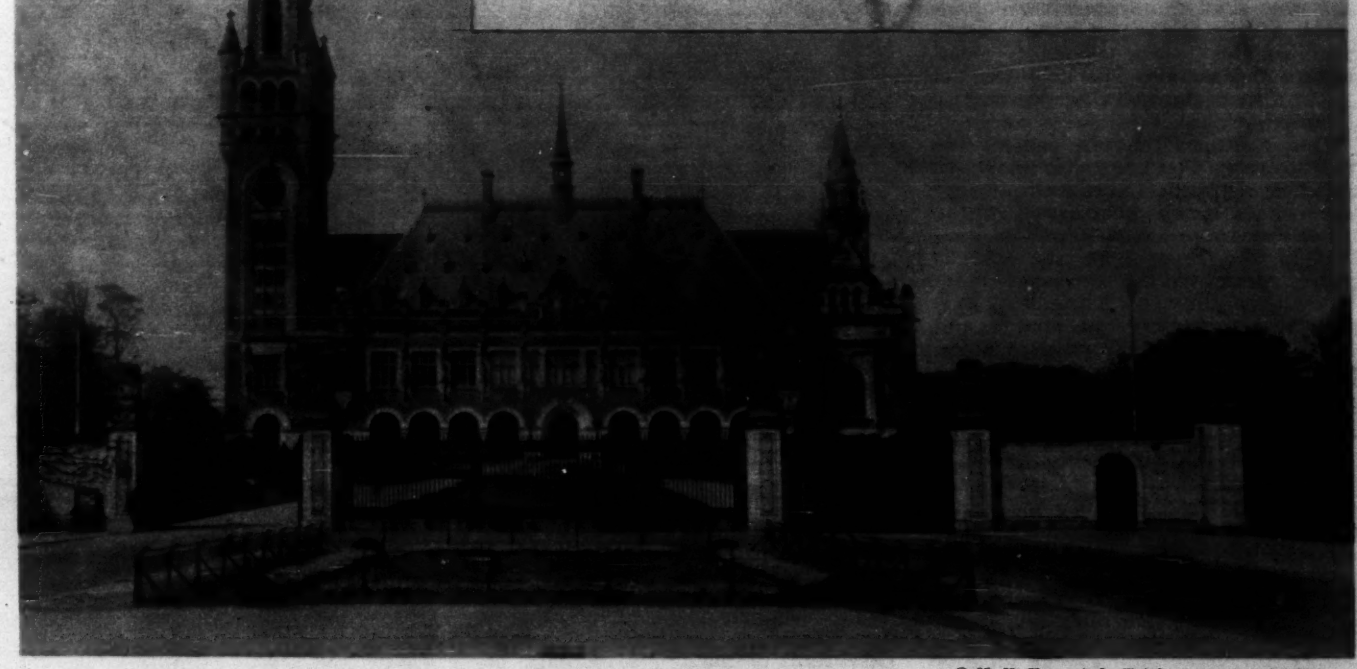
In the marble corridors of the Peace Palace the sun cast broad rays of gold. Along one wall each door carries a world-famous name: Anzilotti, Eysinga, Cecil Hurst, Fromageot, and others. I recalled the words of my richly experienced host: "Looking back on my life, I do not remember any period in which the world has moved so decidedly —indeed cannot help moving even against mistaken counsels — towards arbitration, international understanding and collaboration."

"The churches, especially, can educate the nations in preaching that ideal," was another of his maxims, and in his mouth "ideal" is no empty word. Mr. Kellogg is far from being an ostentatious man. In one public gesture he once put an example to the world, for when, after the signing of the Pact which so rightly bears his name, he visited the grave of the Unknown Soldier under the Arc de Triomphe, he did what no one, no prince or statesman had ever dared do before: he knelt on the pavement and prayed with closed eyes before that symbol of the millions who fell, offering their lives for a new and better world.

So intense are Frank Kellogg's convictions. . . .



(Right) FRANK BILLINGS KELLOGG
Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Commonly Known as the World Court.



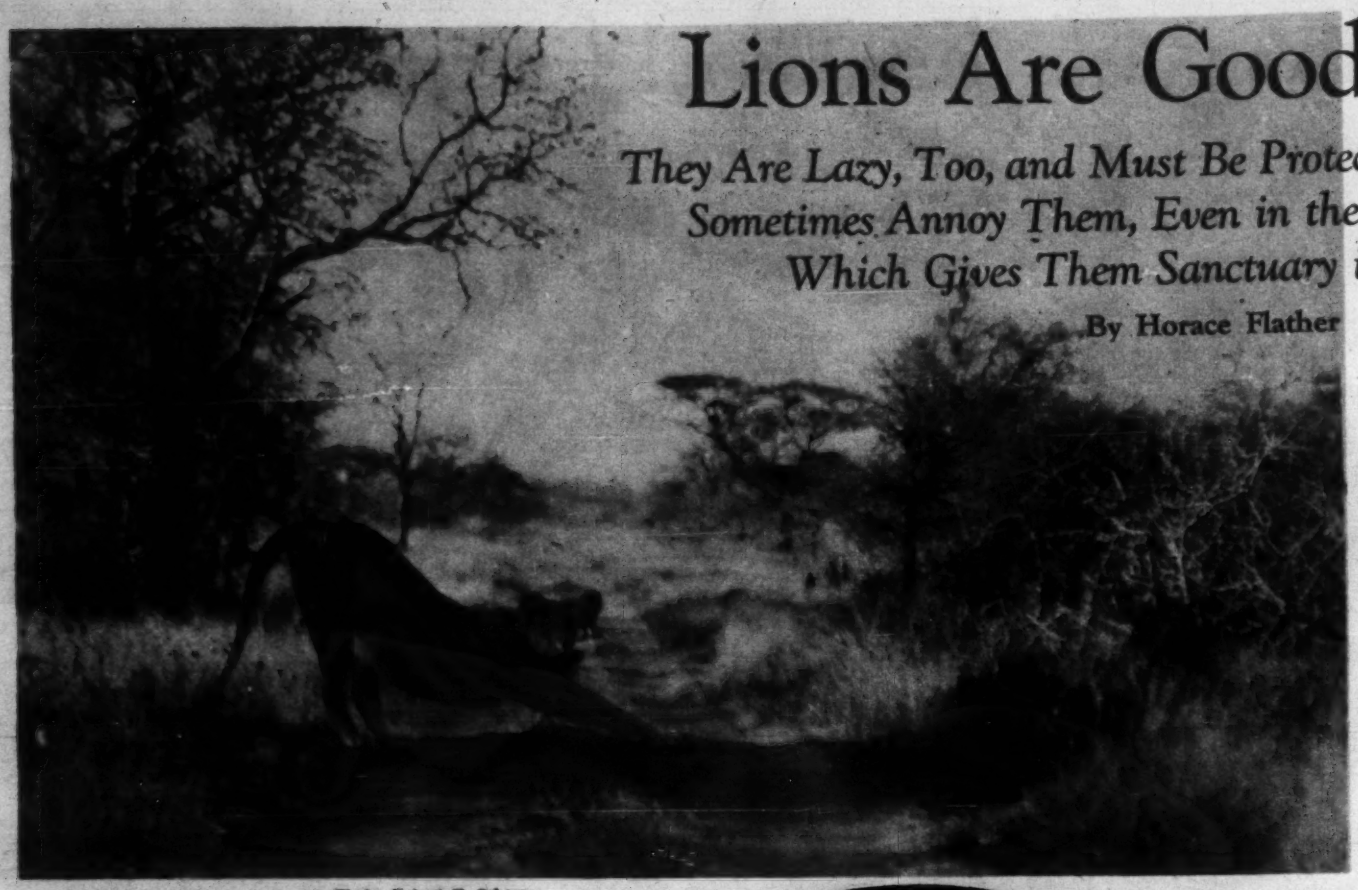
© N. V. Vereenigde Fotobureaux, Amsterdam.

HOME OF THE WORLD COURT
The Peace Palace at The Hague, a Gift of Andrew Carnegie.

Lions Are Good-Natured

They Are Lazy, Too, and Must Be Protected From Tourists, Who Sometimes Annoy Them, Even in the Great Game Reserve Which Gives Them Sanctuary in South Africa

By Horace Flather



Photo, Robert P. Osborn.
"HO-HUM!" SAID THE LIONESS, STRETCHING
This Bored Creature Is Typical of What the Motorist May Meet on the Road in Kruger National Park.

"DARKEST AFRICA" IS DARK no longer. Cinemas and the radio are to be found throughout the length and breadth of the continent, landing fields for airplanes have been established in the thickest parts of the jungle, an automobile race is being planned from Algiers to Johannesburg, and—*O tempora! O mores!*—the wild animals, particularly the lions, have now, in the southern part of Africa, to be protected from the tourists!

Most of South Africa's lions are to be found in the Kruger National Park in the Northern Transvaal. This park is one of the world's biggest game reserves. In area it is larger than the principality of Wales and the game in it are estimated at 250,000. Wildebeeste are the most numerous, then come water buck, zebra, sable, tssebe, koodoo, roan, eland, inyati, elephant, rhino, giraffe and buffalo. The lions number about a thousand and there are several hundred leopards.

It is the lions that are causing the most concern. Tourists are so impressed by their apparent tameness that they are inclined to take liberties with them.

Col. James Stevenson-Hamilton, warden of the reserve for the last 33 years, is jealous of the 8000 square miles of territory and the thousands of animals that come under his charge, and he is also naturally anxious for the safety of visitors.

"Tame as some of the animals seem," he explained to me a short time ago, "they are actually in their wild state and ready with all their wild instincts. It has become a practice for some visitors to alight from their motorcars and go close up to the animals. This is not only against regulations but really very dangerous."

Observation has shown that the animals do not associate harm with cars, for while the carrying of guns is permitted—although only one is allowed for each party and it must be sealed—they must not be used except in self-defense. Most of the animals in the reserve have never even heard a shot fired and the result is that man, to them, has ceased to be regarded as an enemy.

Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton asserts, however, that this does not mean that the lions have ceased to be dangerous. Quite recently one of the wardens found 11 cars stopped near a lion which had been seen lying asleep in the sun. The motorists all got out and swarmed toward it. Finally someone threw a stone at it and instantly there was pandemonium—for the animal was very much alive. Happily, instead of attacking the imprudent tourists it withdrew snarling into the bush.

For "shooting" wild animals with a camera the Kruger Park is possibly the best place in the world. Photographs may be obtained at a range of a few feet and Mr. Bertram F. Jearey has obtained several remarkable studies of lions in their natural habitat.

© Bertram F. Jearey
IN REPOSE
A Lioness About Seven Years Old, Photographed From a Distance of About 15 Feet.

"Lions," Mr. Jearey will tell you, "are extremely lazy and good-natured animals when not frightened or angry. They appear to be restless at times and often swish their tails when being photographed. This is sometimes due to nervousness or excitement. They are not afraid of motorcars—perhaps because the smell of the petrol is stronger than the scent of the human beings—and they will never attack the car itself because they have long ago discovered that it does not make good eating."

Mr. Jearey often finds lions occupying the road, from which they refuse to move. All he does in such cases is to engage in low gear and drive on. The lions then invariably get up, walk slowly away to the side of the road and lie down again.

Some of the Kruger Park lions have become familiar characters of the roadside and have been given nicknames. "Bubbles," a platinum blonde, a name given to one lioness on account of her fair coloring, is perhaps best known. Recently there were two lionesses which moved together with seven cubs between them. They were known as "The Kindergarten." Now the cubs have grown up and have broken away from the maternal "apron strings."

The rarest animal in the reserve at the present time is the nyala, a specimen of large bush buck, as big as a donkey; while the shyest animals are perhaps the elephants, of which there are about 200. The impala are like sheep on the road very often and have to be "moved on" for a car to pass. One of the most remarkable examples of the effect of protecting wild animals from hunters is provided by the leopards in the reserve. The leopard, as is well known, is among the most secretive of all wild creatures, yet in the Kruger Park it is possible to take photographs of them squatting unconcernedly by the side of the road, utterly unafraid of passing motorcars and threatening no danger if unmolested.

Wonderful sights are to be witnessed in the reserve. Koodoo in twos and threes sniff suspiciously from barely 50 yards away, their big beautiful heads stretched out in an attitude of curiosity; bush buck, duiker, bands of baboons and vervet monkeys, and even the rare nyala, are to be seen feasting on the wild figs that they love. Crossing the Letaba River you may see the hippopotami and in the neighborhood of Punda Maria buffaloes and packs of wild dogs. Occasionally you will catch a glimpse of a cheetah and perhaps imagine he is a lion, for he bears a close resemblance to the king of beasts but is less phlegmatic and still nervous of motorcars. Wildebeeste, herd after herd of them, alarmed perhaps by the sound of the motor, will pound away snorting into the bush, or even race alongside the car for a mile or two, and provide a sight never to be forgotten.

Two hundred and fifty miles of roads traverse the reserve and there are well-equipped rest camps where visitors can obtain good meals and hot baths and pass the nights in perfect safety.

Lions and leopards have been known to sniff at the doors of the camp rondavels, but only, we are assured by the wardens, out of feline curiosity.

Except for the regulations regarding the use of guns and not alighting from cars, there are no irksome restrictions. Visitors are not allowed to leave the rest camps or picnic places otherwise than by means of a vehicle, and they may not travel within the reserve between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise; but apart from the conditions, which are framed for their own welfare, they can regard the park as their playground and the animals as their playfellows — within reasonable limits, of course.

© The Times and Col. Marcuswell Maxwell.
"WON'T YOU JOIN ME IN THE SHADE?"
A Fine Specimen of a Rare Type of Black-Maned Lion, Taken by the Camera at a Range of 18 Yards.

A Leader of Women

Mrs. Corbett Ashby, British President of World-Wide Feminist Organization, After Years of Work for Equal Suffrage and Good Citizenship, Hints at the Agenda for Future Activities

By Phyllis M. Lovell

SOME SIX OR SEVEN YEARS ago, it must be, that I first saw Mrs. Corbett Ashby. It was in Geneva during a hot September. The Assembly of the League of Nations was in session, but its business was uninteresting and, in a moment of weakness, a friend and I decided that we might find life more amusing were we to descend to the Place Neuve, there to engage in a mild competition as to which of us could "spot" at sight the largest number of diplomatic celebrities as they passed in and out of the building.

The pavement was busy, but I have a vivid recollection that, in spite of it, I was doing pretty badly in the competition. I had scored but a paltry three to my friend's eight or nine when I saw her put another mark rather triumphantly upon the back of the envelope on which she kept the score.

"Who?" I demanded with more asperity than was necessary.

She turned her head and indicated a figure which threaded its way through the crowd toward the corner of the building. "A diplomat of the highest order, did the world but know it," she said, and she scored her mark more determinedly upon her envelope. "Her name is Mrs. Corbett Ashby."

I have smiled more than once when I recollect that I promptly challenged my friend, thereby putting a hasty end to the competition. But that was six years ago, possibly more, and since then Mrs. Corbett Ashby has shifted her position from that of a brilliant leader of the feminist movement, as she was when I saw her in Geneva, to a position which, as one of the five women members of the Disarmament Conference and as chairman of the Moral Disarmament Commission, has turned upon her the eyes of the world, men and women alike.

It is not particularly easy to produce any one reason for such achievements. Possibly a tremendous singleness of purpose has had more than a little to do with it, a singleness of purpose coupled with a great love of justice and tolerance, and a liberality of outlook rare enough in those who handle big things.

"I love people who disagree with me," she said once to a friend, "because it is so interesting to be made to see their side of the case on the off-chance that I may have to agree with them."

Possibly, too, her sense of humor has tossed her around rocky situations where other people have foundered, while a deep and kindly patience has prompted her to wait while they have been rescued in order that she might carry them along with her again when storms had settled down. But none of these things constitute a reason in themselves.

I asked her about it once. We had been sitting alone over the fire in the drawing room of her home in London talking about women and the ways of them, and I hazarded the question hardly knowing whether she would resent the asking of it or not, but feeling I was ready to run risks in the cause of enlightenment.

"What," I said, "makes you a success?"

She laughed. "I am not introspective. I really don't know. Unless—" she thought for a moment—"unless it is that I have a passionate interest in people."

But it was not a satisfactory reply. Many of us have a "passionate interest in people" without becoming outstanding in any way, so I tried again.

"What about environment — education?" I suggested.

She nodded. "Environment," she said. "Yes, I have lived always in a delightful environment. I have enjoyed my surroundings, always. That may be the secret. I believe it must be." She paused, and then went on. "The child who has experienced a home environment in which he has met with reason, and balance, and peace, and understanding, cannot get away from such things afterwards. They give him a background which is difficult to shake. All children should have homes such as I had."

MRS. MARGERY CORBETT ASHBY

Mrs. Ashby was the eldest of three children, two girls and a boy, and she lived in a beautiful old country house with tall chimneys and a great garden, and ponds around which they were never allowed to play when unattended. She smiles when she talks about those ponds. Being the really good children they were, she recalls that not one of them so much as thought of disobeying orders by approaching them. But devotion to duty did not carry them, she says, to the length of refusing to take advantage of other "playable" water if they found it.

As soon as they were old enough, the children were provided with a French governess who taught them in termtime, and, in the holidays, took them regularly to France, where they joined a group of French children of their own ages. Here the young Britishers became the leaders in the matter of games, and here, Mrs. Ashby says, she got her first insight into the arts of international organization. She knew she could treat her fellow countrymen "rough," she says, but she quickly discovered that it was not *"comme il faut"* to refrain from crying if one were French, and therefore "rough" treatment was the very last kind to apply to anyone who was hurt on the other side of the Channel. She took the lesson to heart and has always remembered it.

After the reign of the French governess came a succession of reigns by fräuleins from Germany. But fräuleins from Germany never really took the place of the "darling mademoiselle from France" and, although their language was mastered, it was a relief when they departed and college days began.

Mrs. Ashby herself went to Newnham, and she glories in the tale of how, when her father discovered that she had been provided with only one room in which to work and sleep, while her brother, who was at New College, had been given two, he descended with righteous wrath upon the authorities and secured equality between the sexes without further ado.

The incident was not, however, the first to rouse her on the question of equality. Already something of the stir of the women's suffrage movement had touched her. She had met Miss Lina Eckenstein—writer, archaeologist, historian—who, besides being the "most amazingly truthful person," was also the "most amazingly forceful feminist," and the outcome of the contact was the organization of college meetings for the discussion of Miss Eckenstein's all-enthralling subject.

In 1904 she went to Berlin to attend the historic meeting of the International Council of Women at which the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship took on its separate existence—she had left college by this time—and here she encountered more women of amazing truthfulness and amazing force. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Anna Shaw, both of the United States. Dr. Aletta Jacobs and Miss Rose Manus of Holland. So far as she was concerned, support of the "Cause" was by that time unquestioned. She became secretary of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies which had then been at work in England for some seven years under the presidency of Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, and was later elected to its committee. Her conversion was complete.

Then followed years of work and of travel. In 1908 the International Alliance held its Congress in London and she and Rose Manus acted as special secretaries to its president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. In 1920—after the interval caused by the war—it met again, this time in Geneva, and Mrs. Ashby found herself acting unexpectedly not only as secretary but as interpreter. Then, three years later, at the meeting in Rome, she was chosen—and the choice was unanimously popular—as president in succession to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

She regarded her election as a definite lead. To be president of a great international organization of women, one must understand the point of view of women the world over. She traveled to America and then to Finland—to attend the Northern Women's Congress—to the Balkan States, to Greece. She made a resolution to be present in person at every Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva in order to press forward the wishes of women in international matters. She spoke, she wrote with untiring energy and enthusiasm.

And then came the unexpected—her appointment to serve upon the Disarmament Conference. It was the women's organizations of Great Britain which achieved it, of course. She says, positively, that exactly what happened she herself never quite knew. The invitation came and she accepted it because it seemed natural that women, as the acknowledged peacemakers of the world, should be represented when armaments were under discussion, and it seemed natural that she should represent them—that was all there was about it.

"Did you enjoy it?" I asked.

She leaned forward and, picking up the poker, began to play with it among the cinders that had fallen upon the hearth.

"We need more courage," she said, apparently ignoring my question, "more courage, and more mercy, and more justice—more character. Sometimes I wonder whether the younger women of today are tempted to resent the responsibilities we placed upon them by our struggles for citizenship before the war. Maybe they are. Citizenship was simple then; now it is not simple. It is not simple to make a choice between right and wrong in the control of the technicalities we have invented for ourselves. It is not simple to go against the majority in denying the inevitability of evil things, including war. It is not simple to persuade one's country that the co-operative instinct is really stronger than the fighting instinct—and much more modern. Nor to make it see that the United States and Great Britain, with pooled financial and economic strength, could guarantee world peace. I have tried, and I know."

"But you have enjoyed the trying?"

She put the poker down on the fender and, leaning back into the corner of her chair, looked at me with an amused smile. Then she said, "Tremendously."

It was characteristic. Moreover, it answered the question about the reason of her success which she had failed to answer to my satisfaction when asked directly. Mrs. Ashby is one of those happy people who are in love with work and accomplishment, who are in love with life in general and with her own in particular. Who loves those with whom she comes in contact, because she finds in them so much of herself. Who is beloved in turn by women all over the world.

Building: Key to Recovery

Construction, in the Doldrums Throughout the United States During the Last Several Years, Shows Signs of Revival, and Will Mount Rapidly if Permitted to Do So

By John Pell

QUITE A LONG TIME AGO, people took to living in houses. The primary reason for this move was the desire to seek protection from storms and seasons. But there were other reasons: A man's house is and has been, for as long a time as history records, the center of his affections and the embodiment of his sense of beauty and order. Spengler, one of the greatest historians of the human race, says:

"Of all expressions of race, the purest is the House. The prime form of the house is everywhere a product of feeling and of growth, never at all of knowledge. Like the shell of the nautilus, the hive of the bee, the nest of the bird, it has an innate self-evidentness, and every trait of original custom and form of being, of marriage, or family life, and of tribal order is reflected in the place and in the room-organization of parterre, hall, wigwam, atrium, court, chamber, and gynaeceum. One need only compare the layout of the old Saxon and that of the Roman house to feel that the soul of the men and the soul of the house were in each case identical."

Now construction, in its simplest form, means simply the erection of houses for men and women to live in. There are, of course, other forms of construction; from time to time factories, office buildings, theaters, churches, highways, dams and many other types of building are erected, but none of them compares in magnitude and importance with the building of residential houses.

All the people in the world could very easily, and very "efficiently" be housed in a few huge steel and glass apartment buildings, or, for that matter, in wigwams, but they would not stay there. Families and individuals would go off by themselves and build houses which they could call their own, and which they could decorate according to their own taste and pleasure.

Since people could actually be housed in such a small amount of space, there is at all times an oversupply of housing facilities. Presumably, therefore, there is no use in considering creating even more houses—if you accept as true the often repeated statement that demand is the predecessor and creator of supply. Actually, however, the exact opposite is the truth; supply creates demand.

If you question this statement just look to American history. In 1800 there was no demand for rail transportation, but 50 years later railroads had become a necessary part of our life. In 1900 there was no demand for automobiles, but in 1935 a single manufacturer plans to produce 1,000,000 cars—to meet the "demand." Twenty years ago there was no demand for airplanes and air conditioning, radios and electric refrigerators, rayon and cellophane. Today there is no real demand for prefabricated houses and streamlined trains, television and transatlantic air service, but in 20 years they will be regarded as necessities.

Yet in spite of the fact that supply is not dependent on demand, and that demand can be stretched as far as the imagination can penetrate, building goes in waves, and economic history is a series of booms and depressions. In order to discover the cause of this peculiar situation, let us try to analyze the conditions which surround most building.

* * *

Some people—the fortunate ones—build houses for themselves, selecting attractive sites and giving much thought to the charm of architectural design. Most houses, however, are built by speculative builders, or construction companies: in the city these usually take the form of apartment houses and are intended to be rented, while in the suburbs, and the countryside surrounding the cities, small one or two-family houses are built and sold, often to young newlyweds animated by that curious desire to be independent of the rest of the world, even though it means the worries of meeting mortgage interest and mowing little plots of lawn on Sunday afternoons.

The economic conditions surrounding this business of building houses, either for rent or for sale, are really identical with those of any other form of enterprise, under the capitalistic system: the crux of the situation is the profit motive. In spite of the fact that the profit motive has been subjected to a great deal of criticism and abuse recently, no adequate substitute has as yet appeared. Industrial activity is simply the combined activity of many individuals seeking profits; when profits disappear, activity diminishes. A great deal is said about the duties of manufacturers and distributors, but there is no duty which compels them to engage in industry at all, except the duty to produce profits for themselves and their families.

Although we constantly forget it, moderation is good in all things—even profits. Booms, particularly building booms, are simply profit-making orgies. When it is profitable to build, when rentals are high in terms of cost of construction and overhead, capital is attracted to this form of enterprise. As profits begin to roll up, more and more people go into the business of building, and a boom is soon under way. Then the trouble starts Carpenters and bricklayers, finding hat their services command a premium, demand higher wages. Producers of steel and cement, lumber and paint, hardly able to keep track of the orders that are rolling in, raise their prices. Soon the builders find that costs have risen to such an extent that profits are vanishing—so they stop building. That is how depressions start; it is what occurred in 1920 and again in 1928. Contracts for residential construction let in 1929, for example, amounted to approximately $1,000,000,000 less than in 1928, in spite of a rise in the cost of construction.

In the past the sequels to booms have followed what might be called a normal pattern. Building activity falls off very rapidly, unemployment increases, and hard times are the order of the day. But all the while building costs are dropping, eventually reaching such a point that speculative builders begin to sharpen their pencils, and literally figure out that once again there is profit in building. Even though there may be vacant apartments and idle houses, they can always create a demand for newer houses, more attractive houses and, above all, cheaper houses. Thus the upward spiral starts, and recovery is under way.

* * *

It has been estimated by reliable authorities that 65 per cent of all industrial activity gravitates around construction. Between 1923 and 1929 construction contracts let in the United States averaged over $11,000,000,000 a year. Furthermore, each dollar spent on a construction job is a pebble dropped in a pool of economic activity. Each brick is not only laid but also manufactured and transported, and the lime and clay from which it was made has also been quarried and transported. A house is not only built (or rather assembled, its parts being gathered from many different places) but it is also designed, decorated, financed and sold—and each step produces a profit or a wage for someone.

That all sounds very well, you may say, but the fact remains that in 1933 and 1934 less than $3,000,000,000 a year was being spent on construction, a drop of $8,000,000,000 from the average of the '20's—what has become of the "normal pattern"?

The trouble is really very easy to find. Perhaps it had better be labeled a case of too much economic theory. When this depression started with the grand and glorious crash of 1929, we decided that we would do something about it, and not permit the depression to run its course—and cure itself. So President Hoover, adopting the "purchasing power theory," announced that wages must be maintained, and they were. For two years the Federal Reserve Board's Index of Building Wages not only stayed up; it rose. Although during that time the cost of building materials was dropping, the high wage level discouraged speculative builders — they didn't even bother to sharpen their pencils. Finally, at the end of 1931 and the beginning of 1932, the wage level, like a groaning board, gave way, and construction activity immediately began to change its trend.

Then came the New Deal. President Roosevelt decided to adopt the price level theory, and on the strength of his promise to restore the 1926 price level (whatever that was), plus the threat of the NRA, prices of construction materials soared. By the late summer of 1933, although the wage level was still relatively low, the cost of construction had once again reached the unprofitable point and consequently activity began to fall off. The total for 1934 was about the same as that of 1933, but the trend has been downward and the months of October and November, 1934, were considerably below the comparable months of the previous year.

All this time the depression has been trying to cure itself, and today the patient is ready to spring out of bed—if we would only stop hitting him over the head every time he sits up. There is plenty of evidence of fundamental improvement.

During the last five years many old houses and buildings have become wholly obsolete while at the same time technological developments in heating, air conditioning, insulation, indirect lighting, fire-proofing, and design, both for efficiency and comfort, have made rapid strides. Furthermore, real improvement in the statistics of real estate has been evident for some months; foreclosures have been in a down trend for approximately a year; marriages have increased 50 per cent in 15 months; residential vacancies have been decreasing for a year and a half; residential rentals have been rising for eight months; office building vacancy, after reaching its peak in January, 1934, has dropped steadily since then.

Finally, new construction has been intelligently stimulated by the Federal Housing Commission under the leadership of James Moffett. Through the government insurance plan, which has proved successful in England, a material saving in the cost of financing construction has been effected. Wherever possible, other costs are also being reduced and, if other government officials, commissions, and legislative bodies will only give the Housing Commission and human nature a chance, builders will soon be sharpening their pencils again, and the spiral of recovery will be in motion. Construction is the best cure for the depression.

ROOFER — R. I. Nesmith and Associates

A Rather Rare Sight in Recent Years, When Building Has Been at a Low Ebb.

Keystone

REPAIRS

Under the Government's New Program, Many Painting and Carpentering Jobs Are Being Done at Long Last.

The Man of Freedom

In These Times of Change It Is Essential to Look Beyond Mere Human Institutions, and in Looking One Can Find Permanent Solutions and Satisfaction in Spiritual Realities

By Mary Burt Messer

THERE IS NO MORE URGENT issue stirring the public mind today than that centering in the relation between individual and collective life. Current events have threatened the very foundations of republican and democratic institutions. "Rugged individualism" has broken under the pressures put upon it and even American civilization, adventurous, almost uniquely individualistic, is in danger of being driven into a more disciplinary regime, a more distinct regimentation restraining each in the interest of all.

This situation so contrary to the American ideology, so at variance with the romantic trend of American enterprise, seems to be forced by circumstances alone. It enters rather as a retrenchment than an advance, savoring of the retrenchments of private life under economic pressure. It is an historic rebuke not prepared for and one whose implications are resisted to the bitter end.

That is, the rapid centralization of authority in Washington, the new paternalism born of crucial necessity, must constantly be harmonized into the familiar scheme, the American plan, by consoling phrases. We must be told repeatedly that we are not given over to a dictatorship, that private initiative is not forfeited, that our constitutional liberties are not invaded under the new programs of co-ordination. Industrial codes are not the deathknell of liberty. Our parliamentary arm has not fallen into disuse. The citizen has not become a subject. We are led into these sharply different procedures under the kindly cover of old phrases—liberty, freedom, initiative. There is also communicated to the reluctant American mind the sense that we are in a passing crisis. Much must be and is accepted in the key of temporary relief rather than permanent change.

The fact remains that we have been driven far from our original moorings. And we have only to turn any blue globe with an inquiring finger to remind ourselves that in all this we are caught into a current of world-happenings. We are less unique than we imagined. Our contemporary history reads more like that of other nations than we could have believed—than we have wished to believe. In fact our legendary nationalism is subjected to a kind of shock of disillusionment. Many were assured that Prohibition as a matter of principle could not be reversed. It was reversed. American prosperity was cherished by many as an actual mark of racial superiority; and it is not. The bright promises of woman suffrage have not been fulfilled in the larger sense of social and political regeneration. Our hardy Puritan background has not saved youth from a license quite in the running with that of other nations.

In short, something has miscarried. Some blight of mortality has fallen upon a progress that we were looking upon as a permanent upward ascent. And the spectacle about us, superficially viewed, is not heartening. The advance of woman has suffered the most conspicuous reversal in Germany and Italy. As regards war there is not a beating of swords into ploughshares in the Far East or Europe. The enormous economic breakdown everywhere is delivering government of the people, by the people and for the people into the hands of the dictator.

Is individual liberty, then, an illusion? Are we to be driven back from a point so difficultly, so proudly attained (as once we thought), into a life more conglomerate, more massy, more personally constricted? Is man yielding his free movement to an existence more like that of vegetation?

This entire false train of argument, this reversal, can be arrested only by an analysis of terms. We must make some sharply defined inquiries regarding the significance of the word "individual," especially in relation to the institutions which have arisen to achieve and sustain his freedom.

This process will lead immediately to the very heart of the issue. For it will be discovered that the entire structure of this liberal society has been based theoretically on *natural man*—the man of Rousseau's philosophy, as seen against the contrasting background of the Christian concept. The argument which brought forth this man as the ideal citizen was the argument that man—this man—is naturally good, and has only been injured and deteriorated by the "artificial" civilization humanly imposed upon him. There floods in at this point a most romantic—and unsubstantiated—attitude toward all savagery and primitive life, an attitude not only determining the philosophic position of Rousseau as one of the fathers of social revolution, but later that of Engels, the collaborator of Karl Marx.

At this point there is complete abandonment of the distinction between the "natural" and "spiritual" man of apostolic Christianity, of the Middle Ages, of Christian Science, for example, today. Cries the Communist, "Man was born free, but everywhere he is in chains," and these chains are understood to be forged entirely by institutions which exist at his expense.

The origin of these same institutions, however, is not adequately explained. In short, man is delivered from that inner sense of responsibility for outward happenings which has been the very keynote of Christian teachings, and is set into a materialistic interpretation of history which accepts him as the victim of social institutions. Evil is objective. It happens to him. Born of the flesh, primarily animated by the motive of securing food, clothing, material necessities, and extinguished at death, this natural man is conceived to be entirely and inherently good. Quite logically, God is finally excluded from the picture. Quite logically, such men as these are understood to be, must derive from their association with one another the strength which is not accessible to them as from a higher power, consciously accepted.

We are really in the presence of a geometic q. e. d.; a premise leading to its inevitable conclusion. What has happened is that "natural" man has proved himself incapable of a right use of the freedom offered him by republican institutions. It was inevitable that material selfhood should manifest a greed, a will-to-power, a sacrifice of the rights of the weak, destined to throw out of balance a society designed for the well-being of all. The very acceptance of this "natural" man as the typical citizen lacked spiritual realism: it was romance, illusion. It was riding for a fall.

Before we assume a position, then, regarding the relative merits of individualism and collective life we must bear in mind that the word "individual" is a term applicable to two most contradictory conceptions of man.

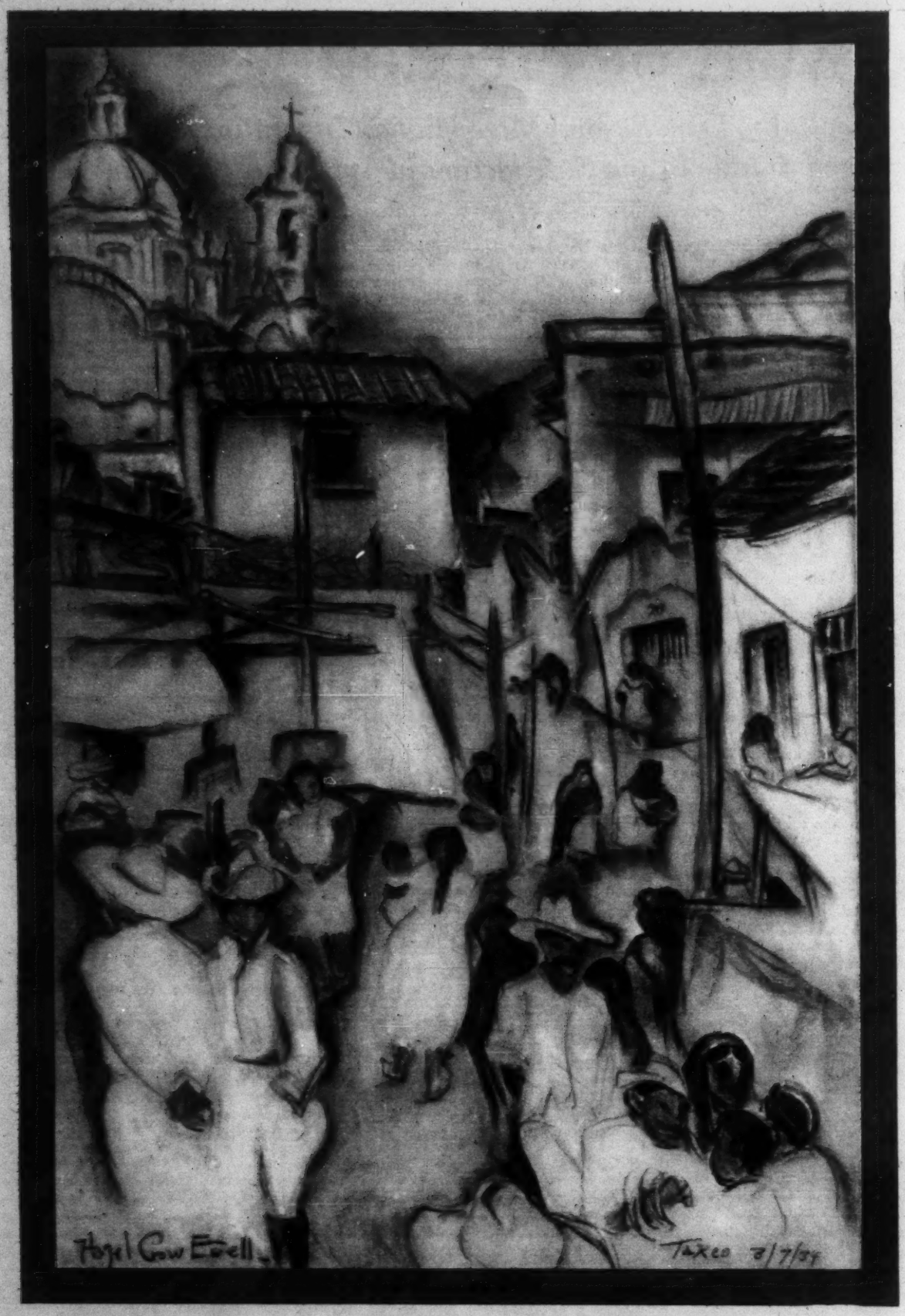
Spiritually seen, man, born of God, derived from a common source with his fellows, is a unit fitted for a society of free-moving citizens because he has accepted a governing will above his own. He is continually guided, animated, subdued, by inner disciplines, acknowledgment of a common good divine in its derivation. He has learned, or is in the process of learning, that what blesses one blesses all. However imperfectly he may have grasped this lesson at any given moment, he moves from a true premise; he has adopted a true motive. He is inherently a social man.

It will be obvious that the taproot of this individualism is thrown down into the collective. The man who finds his real spiritual selfhood has found an identity that derives from universal Mind. The more fully he finds himself, the more he divests himself, in Christian fashion, of his false selfhood—(the very "natural man" of revolutionary doctrine)—the more certainly is he disclosing his oneness with his fellow beings. This oneness is not institutional, though it must inevitably reflect itself in institutions. It is inward, absolute. In brief, the real society is grounded in a heavenly kingdom—here and now.

This conception of man, apostolic and newly Scientific, is acting on world society like a redemptive leaven, although the social implications of this widespread individual awakening are as yet apparent only to the seeing eye. With the conscious acceptance of man's spiritual nature, and not before, collective life will come into its own. Herein is the sought-for reconciliation between the man of freedom and the social whole.

HE WOULD CARRY THEM ALL IN ONE BASKET

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges



TAXCO

Pronounced "Tass-Ko"

By Hazel Crow Ewell
Illustrations by the Author

TWO PICTURESQU NATIVES

SET ASIDE BY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT as a monument of the past is the old town of Taxco, or Tlach-co, or Tlachtle, some six hours' drive to the south of Mexico City. Rich now with history as it once was with silver, it has become a museum piece, although a live and bustling town. No new buildings, or changes of any sort, may be undertaken without consulting the authorities, for they have decreed that any future building must conform with and keep the spirit and the style of the old.

The town is almost vertical, perched on the mountain side about 5000 feet above sea level and sheltered by other lofty ranges. Its climate is delightful.

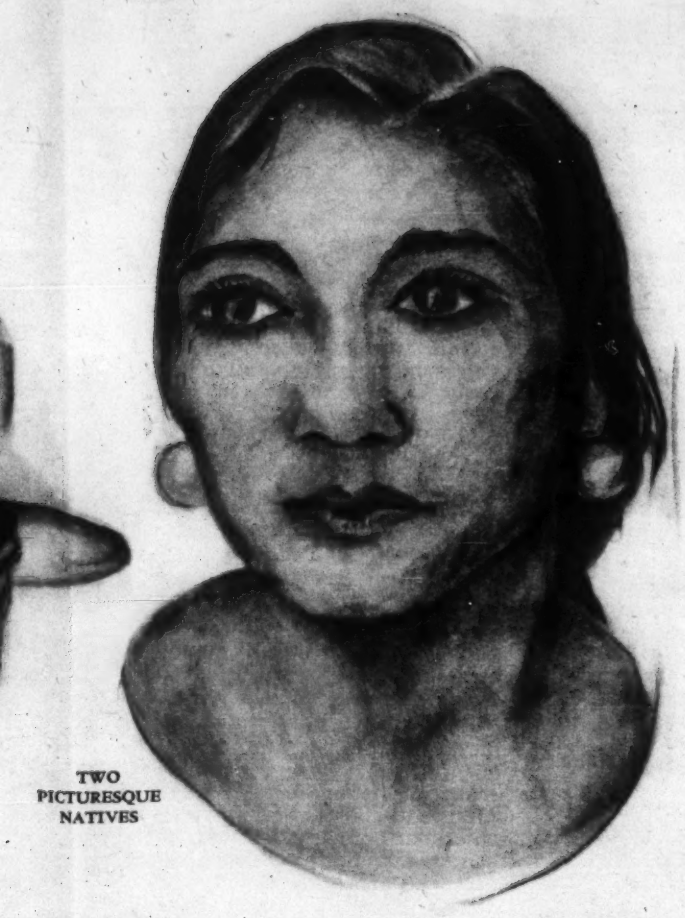
Strangely enough, this town was lost or forgotten for a time and so remained very much as it had been when it was the prosperous mining town from which José de la Borda took untold wealth. La Borda, a Frenchman who came in the days of the Spanish conquistadores, developed the rich silver mines there in the mountains of Guerrero. It is said that the first silver sent back to Europe by Cortez in 1522 was from these mines.

La Borda, arriving in 1716, found a straggling Indian village and practically rebuilt it, so the story goes, into the prosperous town of Taxco. Commanding native labor, he built a four-storied palace for himself and a great cathedral.

After amassing a fortune of over 40,000,000 pesos, he expressed his gratitude by spending millions in erecting this cathedral, which is one of the most complete examples of ecclesiastical art in the Western Hemisphere. With its pink twin towers and great blue dome, it rises like a high-set jewel from the roofs of the town. Preserved in its original condition, it is a valuable monument of past magnificence. The interior is among the richest and most elaborate in Mexico. It is a perfect example of the churrigueresque style in its most ornate development, and is completely covered with gold leaf, so thick that during the revolution the soldiers cut it off in chunks. In the Sala Capitular leading to the Sacristy with its richly carved furniture, great canvases, and mirrors heavy with gold, hangs a portrait of Borda, who built this magnificent palace of worship. It is still used daily by the natives.

Directly in front of the cathedral is a tiny cantina where all kinds of drinks may be obtained, expertly mixed by a long-haired native woman. Before the cathedral and cantina spreads the small, deeply shaded plaza, the only flat space of any size in the entire town, and the place about which the community life centers. From the plaza the narrow cobbled streets, like paths, radiate in all directions, twisting or turn-

TAXCO—MERCADO



TWO PICTURESQUE NATIVES

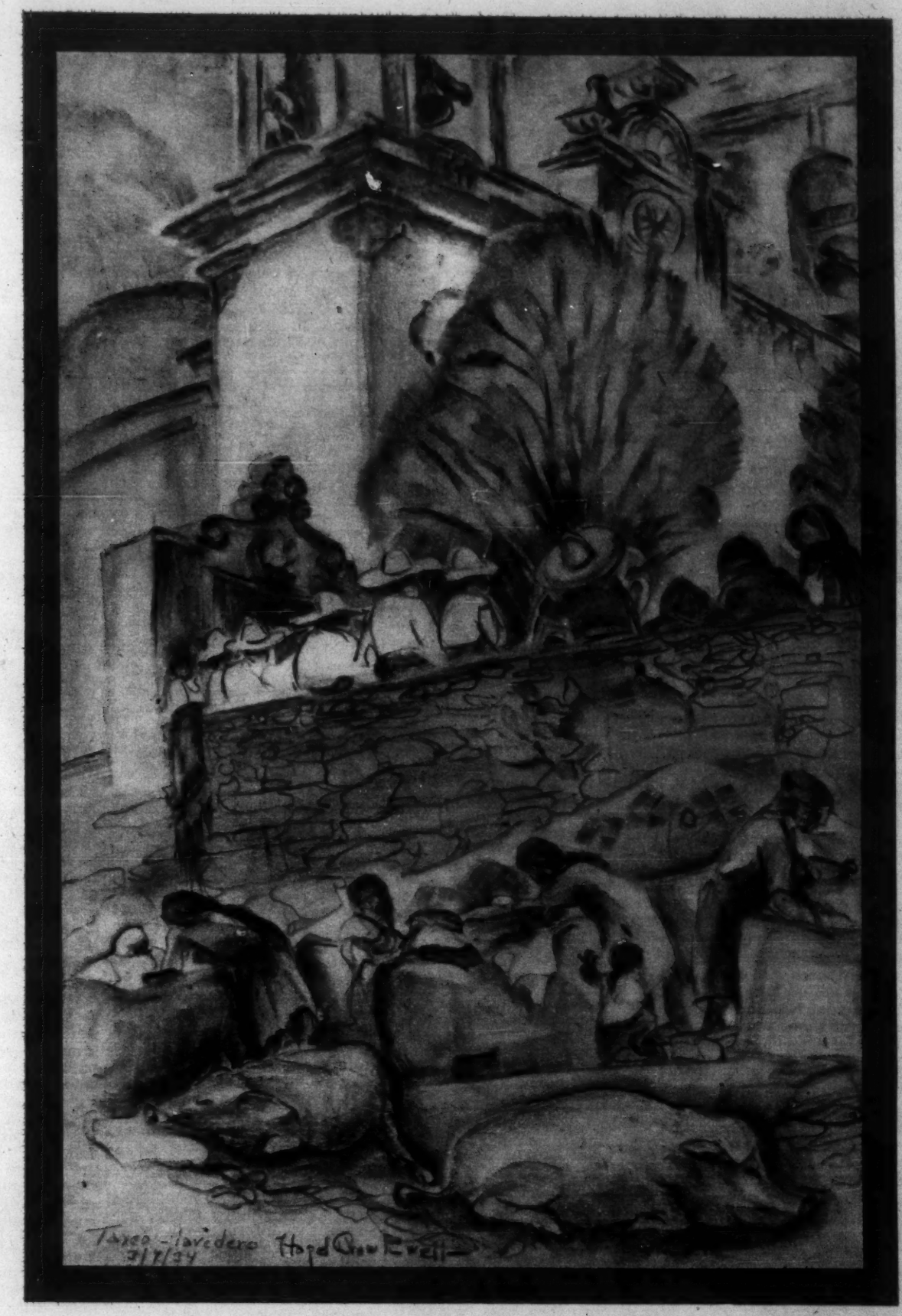
ing up or down the mountain side, making it a fearful place to drive a car. One never knows, upon making one of those sudden turns, how many people, burros, dogs, or pigs one is apt to encounter—and there is no room to turn out. These cobbled streets are laid out in pattern and design, making mosaics of infinite variety. Above, the overhanging balconies of the houses, no two of which are on the same level, show among masses of poinsettias, bougainvillias, pines, and strange gray-barked, tassel-filled branches.

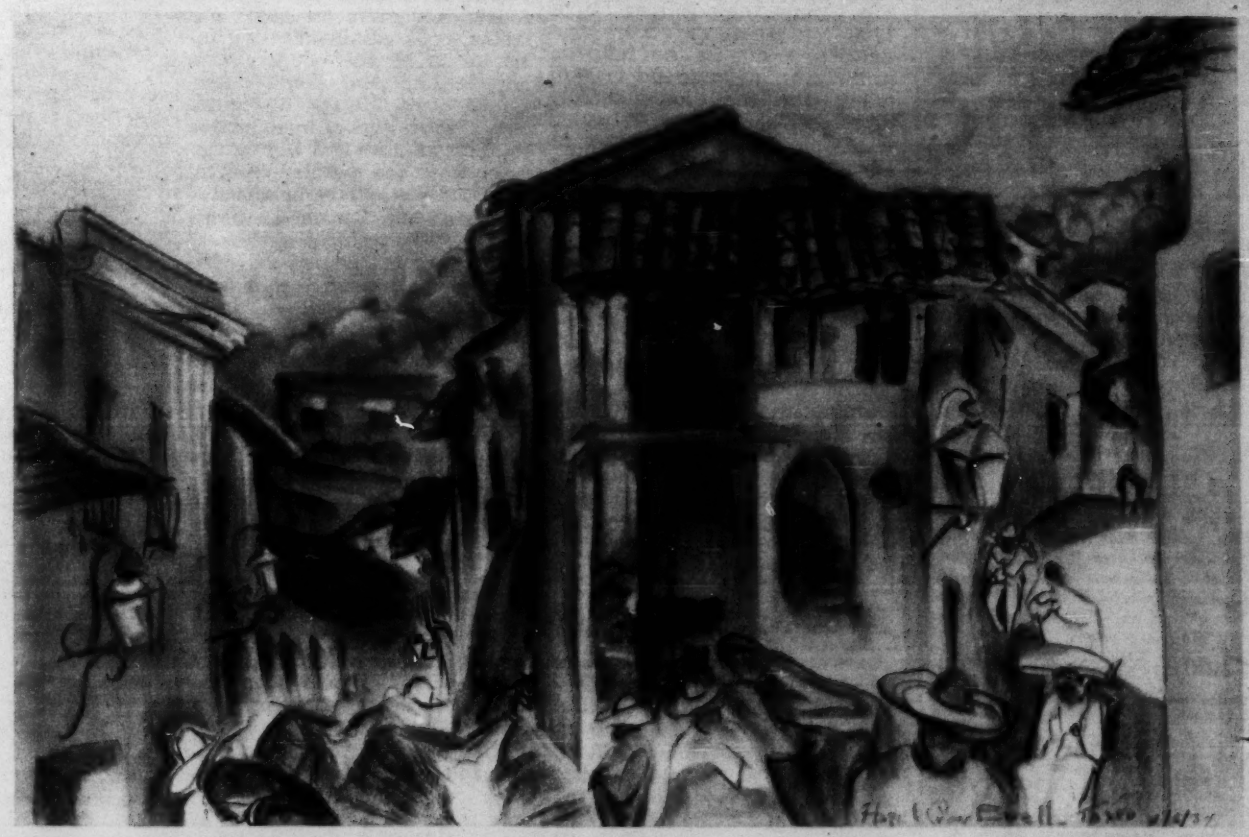
When one stands on the lower ledges of the town, immense rocks tower above, and when one stands above, the world seems to swim far beneath. On one of these dizzy ledges is the Escuela al Aire Libre, the open-air school. As master and moving spirit, a Japanese artist, Tomiji Kitagawa, guides the native children in their art expression. There, with paint, or clay, or wood from the Zumpotle tree, they fashion highly original and naïve interpretations of the land and people about them. An exhibition of water colors by these children has recently been held at the Art Institute of Chicago. There are other interesting workshops in the town, where the Indians make fascinating objects of tin and silver, while a strutting parrot calls out in Spanish, reminding the visitor that he is in a monument of Spanish conquest.

The great fiestas, faithfully carried on through the centuries, are still observed in Taxco, with their traditional markets, to which the Indians come from all the surrounding territory, bringing with them their straw petates (sleeping mats), their braceros and charcoal, and all the brown pottery bowls and jugs necessary for their native cooking. There, under their simple shelters, they set up housekeeping for as many days as the fiesta lasts. With their wares spread about them, they laugh, chat, and bargain all day, stopping ever and again to watch the ancient dances.

At night they stand round-eyed in wonder at the ingenious fireworks—the torritas or castillas which are the waited-for climax of every fiesta day. These fireworks are made by one family which proudly hands down the knowledge and imparts the skill to each succeeding generation. The bamboo framework of these great fireworks is wondrously made, and each symbolic figure upon it lovingly dressed to the most minute detail.

Strange monument, this town, of colonial days and the Spanish influence on the native culture of an ancient people, upon their beliefs and customs, as well as an architectural record of the years of the conquest.





TAXCO—OLD TOWN

Among the New Books

In Praise of the Maid of Orleans

Joan of Arc and Her Companions, by Jehanne D'Orliac. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.

JOAN'S STORY IS A GLORIOUS one, the rereading of it is stimulating; but rarely are her chroniclers able to withhold their admiration sufficiently to write impersonally about her. Highly romanticized history is told in "Joan of Arc and Her Companions" with a fine sweep of lyric beauty, whole passages sounding like a troubadour's ballad, with here and there a minor note of moralizing. In the preface we are told that we are not to worship Joan but to understand her. In the author's endeavor to describe her as a very human young girl—a girl, noble, courageous and simple, appearing on the French scene not to lead soldiers but to inspire them—enthusiasm carries her along so swiftly that her feeling for the shepherdess-warrior falls only slightly short of worship.

* * *

A vivid Joan emerges from these pages, a girl who was intensely human yet convinced of her mission; a leader who did all things boldly, calling to her followers in stout words and urging them to follow her example. A rallying point she was, bringing enthusiasm to her men rather than military genius. Valiant in battle, humble at the culmination of her mission, the Dauphin's crowning at Rheims, she was not able to stop when, to all appearances, her purpose for France had been accomplished. No one realized more bitterly than Joan that she had become useless, but there was nothing for her to do but go on in the path she had made her own, with hostility developing round her and fickle comrades dwindling from her. Her frankness was distorted by the hypocrisy of the French court, as later, after her capture by the Burgundians, her simplicity was turned against her by their scholastic complexity. A bold, courageous champion had become a lonely girl, the butt of superstition.

* * *

In the manner of French writing, the style is impressionistic and intimate. Much credit is due Elizabeth Abbott, the translator, who has kept the Gallic touch faithfully. The book is good reading but the bias of individual feeling keeps it from being good biography. The eager attempt on the part of Jehanne D'Orliac to break through the legend has only removed the Maid of Domrémy to the niche of sanctity.

A New Lyrist Appears

Thomas in Darkness and Other Poems, by John C. Ritchey. New York: The Paebar Company. $2.

ONE OF THE MOST promising first books of lyrical writing to reach the reviewer's desk this season is the short volume by this young Bostonian who expresses himself with remarkable facility in his newspaper and magazine contributions of both verse and prose.

Written over a period of several years, the collection naturally includes poems that have grown from a variety of moods and experiences; and it is easy to understand the apparent contradiction between the fatalistic dictum of "Testament" that joy and love burn but a brief candle and must be "ash again so very soon," and the inspired sonnet in the sequence entitled, "Death Defied," with its exquisite lines:

When the wolves of Time are at the throat of Love
And she lies wounded, crimsoning the snow,
A sign of certainty will float above:
A truth so true it never can be bound
By our poor bodies mingled with the ground.

* * *

The poet is keenly sensitive to color and to sound, so much so that the reader wishes that world of color and of sound might be expanded—to take in a larger slice of this universe of men. A poet, like a painter or a sculptor, needs to see things "in the round," if he is either to send his public searching through their own labyrinthian thoughts or to open their eyes to a horizon beyond their former range. That Mr. Ritchey's poetry does neither is due to no fault in prosody or style, to no lack of talent—for that he assuredly possesses—but rather, it would seem, to an isolation, a constant and rather monotonous harping on the personal theme; an altogether too serious concern with the little tragedies so beloved of youth, the little tragedies which maturer hands would pop under the other end of the telescope. The ballast which is needed—perhaps it is a wider outlook, perhaps a little of the laughter of the gods—combined with a more patient execution of detail in craftsmanship and the author's inherent good taste and emotional response to the beautiful will undoubtedly lead, if cultivated, to future output of substantial literary merit.

* * *

The poem from which the book, quite suitably, takes its title is a neatly designed bit of drama, commendable for both its power and its restraint. Though offered on the altar of futility, its story is realistic enough in its portrayal of human limitation, and it has a quiet, incisive way of cutting to the bone of the domestic situation with which it deals. It is one of the best things in the book.

The sonnets too deserve special mention. They contain many lovely passages such as:

We are two white deer in a herd of brown
And where we pasture no one else may see,
We know the spot where the white moon goes down
Locking herself in with a silver key.

P. P. S.

A Visit to the Holy Land

In the Steps of the Master, by H. V. Morton. New York: Dodd Mead. $3.

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT that, to many a pilgrim, Palestine is still the Holy Land. About no other country has centered so much of interest for so long a period as about this, geographically considered, comparatively insignificant area, unimportant from any commercial or industrial interest, but of greatest significance as the theater of the world's best-loved character. Of this much-exploited land, H. V. Morton, author of the popular "Search Books," has written in his happy and fascinating style. Of many excellent books written about Palestine and its present conditions, I know of none which presents a livelier picture, for none has evidenced a shrewder assessment of present-day conditions as compared with the long past.

Palestine, at last, is waking from the lethargy which so long and so completely encompassed it. The coming of the Jews in scores of thousands under the Zionist movement, the enterprise of the British Government under whose mandate its affairs are now administered, the introduction of modern methods of agriculture under which tractors and gang-plows supplant the ox, camel or ass and crooked stick of the Arab fellahin, all spell a marked progress.

* * *

These, however, are by no means the chief attraction to this keen-eyed observer. He turns to the past, to the early days of the children of Israel, and to the time when the Founder of Christianity found here the stage for the greatest drama ever played in the world's history. To the description of these scenes he devotes his faithful pen. With a manifest depth of feeling regarding the importance of the events with which our Lord is associated, he visits the sacred places, and relates with appealing vivacity the stirring incidents which have made the history of Palestine a strange admixture of tragedy and triumph.

The author's travels are not confined to Palestine. He takes the reader across Jordan to cities of the Decapolis, encounters the Arab Bedouins, and crosses the desert to ancient Petra, the city cut from the rock, about which lingers so much of romance and uncertainty as to its period, inhabitants, and history.

The author is present in Palestine during Holy Week. He witnesses the strange spectacle of the Passover celebrated by the Samaritans on the summit of Mt. Gerizim. In old Nablous, at the foot of the mountain, he sees the ancient manuscript of Deuteronomy, which the Samaritans claim is the original, and in which they find justification for their present rites in which the lambs are slaughtered with joyous shouts of triumph. I well remember the scene which he witnessed at midnight, but which, because of the position in the Metonic cycle of the year 1927, when I was in Palestine, I saw at midday. The ceremonies last for eight days, but the visitor at the opening ceremony, either at midday or midnight, sees in a few hours all that he desires of the rather gruesome spectacle.

* * *

A very interesting account is given of a visit to the quarry under Jerusalem, from which were quarried the stones for the Temple, and probably for the building and repair of the city walls. The places closely associated with the outstanding events of the Old Testament and the New are visited and described with a sympathetic understanding and tenderness which indicate a profound realization of the significance of the events that transpired here. And while there is no lack of association of places with the Bible narrative, yet these references are not numerous enough to be confusing. All in all, the lover of the Sacred Scriptures will find in this volume a most enjoyable account of a visit to the Holy Land, by one who not only was trained to observe, but has the skill to describe his experience in a style at once delightful and instructive. The illustrations are numerous and well chosen.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

A Tourist's Letters Home

South American Adventures, by Alice Curtis Desmond. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

MRS. DESMOND'S "adventures" have a definite place in current literature on South America, more particularly in North American libraries than elsewhere in the world. People in the United States begin to think about visiting Lake Titicaca when they learn that it is about the size of Lake Erie and going to Cuzco when they find that there is a railroad piercing the Andes as well as one in the Alps. And, once spurred on to travel, many Americans like to have a tabloid history in hand as they approach each historical spot.

* * *

And this is more a voluminous letter home than a book. It is pleasantly, informatively written, but it lacks style, and what is most important, it lacks objectivity. One sees Alice and Tom Desmond moving round South America, making friends with fellow foreigners on boats and trains, occasionally meeting inhabitants of the country and entertaining and being entertained, and always of course with their letters of introduction to ambassadors. But the canvas is too close, too detailed, and yet too incomplete, to be balanced.

Mr. and Mrs. Desmond avoided the most convenient means of travel, the airplane, and the most inconvenient, by animal with nights in Indian huts. Therefore the book has neither the fresh savor of the flier, nor the vagabondage of, for instance, Harry Franck.

* * *

Tourists, traveling like tourists, they picked up comments from fellow passengers, North Americans for the most part, doing business in South America. Sometimes the comments have significance. Sometimes they are extremely offhand, haphazard. And the Desmonds were unharried by the repertorial urge to check opinions to see if the information was controversial or not.

They had extremely good fortune in their sightseeing in Santiago and Buenos Aires, and the book might almost be taken as a guide of what to see in those cities. But their list in Lima makes no mention of the suburban town of Chosicka, the Inca Museum or that little treasure, the Perricholi Palace, while anyone who has to leave Lima without seeing the old house which the Wiese family have restored and stocked with antiquities is poorer indeed.

* * *

While the Desmonds were vastly comfortable in the cities which had country clubs, sometimes they missed what the smaller cities have to offer—guest houses where residents take well-introduced strangers. And in Arequipa, "where the hotel was uninviting at first glance" and even more at second and third, a few blocks away is probably the best known "quinta" in all South America. It is run by a woman whose name is known the length and breadth of the Andes. There, guests eat breakfast on a flat rooftop with the morning light glinting on Misti. They drift into the beautiful garden for the siesta and they eat dishes to be remembered from mahogany tables lighted by candles in the dusk of the evening. Men working in South America travel hundreds of miles to spend their rest periods there, so that the tales of mines and engineering which may be picked up first hand almost any day make "Bill's" artless comments on his treasure-hunting in Cuzco seem futile indeed.

* * *

MRS. Desmond has drawn liberally on standard historical works for the background of the countries and cities where she and her husband had such a good time. She has woven her own trip in with the utmost good humor and considerable kindliness. The book should fill a need for the tourist until such time as the job is tackled by someone with the lyrical beauty of style of Agnes Rothery, or the charm of Clara Laughlin, or the thoroughgoing engagingness of Mary Margaret McBride.

M. S.

Viking Press is the American publisher of A. Vinogradov's "The Black Consul," the English edition of which (Gollancz) was reviewed in these columns Feb. 6.

BIBLES

Corresponding in binding with pocket editions of

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

6½x4½x1 inches Morocco Binding (plain or self-pronouncing pages)

Black $5.00
Blue $6.00
Brown $6.00

and

QUARTERLY

containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. In English and Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian and Swedish with English alternate pages.

$1.00 a year, single copy 25c

Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittances direct to

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Milhaud Remedy for the Trade Crisis

Ending the Unemployment and Trade Crisis, edited by Emile Milhaud. London: Williams & Norgate. 5s.

ENDING THE UNEMPLOYMENT and trade crisis? How? Professor Milhaud of the University of Geneva, who edits this volume of essays from the pens of various contributors, answers this question in an enlargement of the title by the words "by the introduction of purchasing certificates and the establishment of an international clearing system."

Since a good deal of attention has been secured for this Milhaud remedy, it is important to get a clear conception of its nature and operation. Now this is rendered difficult by the excessive elaboration of a scheme nowhere in this book revealed in its simplicity. It is a pity that Professor Milhaud should not have begun with a statement addressed to the plain man who approaches the subject as an economic novice. Neither he nor any of his contributors condescends to this elementary treatment. Yet the remedy they advocate for our world depression certainly deserves at least as much discussion as the "Douglas Theory," for it conforms more closely to the admitted facts of a depression in which quantities of capital and labor in most industries which once were producing goods are now standing idle.

* * *

Why should not the owners of these idle powers of production agree to set these powers in action and to exchange the different products by a system of barter? This barter could be conducted in an easy and orderly way by paying workers and employers in "goods certificates" bearing a monetary value not based on gold, but assessed according to the existing price level for similar goods and accessible for tax payment. If in any area there were sufficient quantities of such idle capital and labor of different sorts available, you might have a self-sufficing economic society living on this barter basis.

But it is desirable that outside traders and producers should accept these goods certificates. Indeed, it is to be assumed that they would, if they could, get what everybody wants from credit notes—viz., goods. But it would be necessary to insist upon a time limit for their use, and a cancellation of each certificate as soon as it had made its purchase. The addition of such limited purchasing power to the ordinary forms of money would not involve any inflation, for the issue of each certificate depends upon a corresponding addition to the total volume of goods. Experiments along these lines have taken place in all ages and many countries, and in these years of world depression many groups of farmers and rural workers have had recourse to cruder forms of barter than the Milhaud plan, which, indeed, envisages the creation of banks for the orderly operation of these compensatory exchanges.

* * *

It is not possible here to enter into the arrangements for extending this plan of barter certificates so as to stimulate international trade and maintain a proper balance of imports and exports for each country. This, however, could be achieved by substituting an international clearing house for barter certificates divorced from gold transfers. "If now a country buys commodities abroad, it will also in due course sell commodities of the same value abroad." (Page 204.) Thus the wasteful struggles of economic nationalism to secure export surpluses would automatically disappear, and with the absorption of unemployed capital and labor in each country a sufficiently quick and easy volume of international commerce would secure for each country a sufficiency of the goods it could not itself produce.

The plan seems reasonable, perhaps too reasonable for the world of today with its dominant passions and follies. But, apart from this consideration, there are certain difficulties for which not enough allowance is made. In most countries some considerable provision is already made for the unemployed. If the taxation out of which most of this provision is made were remitted, would the beneficiaries of this tax reduction spend their gains without delay or would they add them to the growing volume of uninvestable savings? Again, there is need of distinguishing the unemployment due to a temporary depression of demand from that due to improved technique or irrecoverable transfers of industry from one area or country to another. One or two writers here admit that the Milhaud remedy could not be complete. But that is no reason for refusing its application as far as it can go. If, as appears, it could secure a larger quantity and a larger proportion of purchasing power from worker-consumers, it would help to maintain a true equilibrium between production and consumption in an era of increasing productivity.

J. A. HOBSON

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

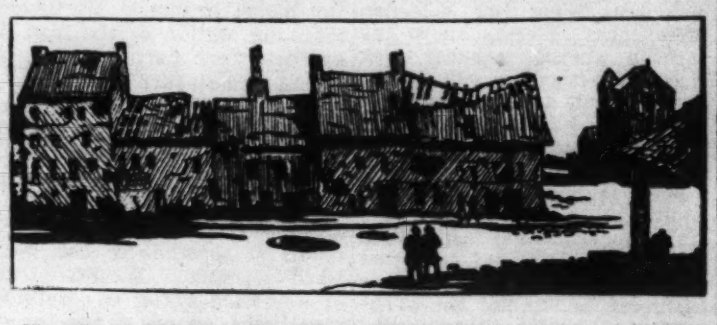


Illustration by Allen Palmer From "Heaven High—Hell Deep," Norman Archibald's Account of His Experiences as a War Flier (New York: A. & C. Boni. $2.50).

Tragic Monarch

The Revolutionary Emperor, Joseph II of Austria, by Saul Padover. New York: Robert O. Ballou. $3.50.

BORN IN 1741, JOSEPH II was destined to become the most benevolent and at the same time the most tragic monarch among Europe's "enlightened" despots. An autocrat for all his benevolence, Joseph would tolerate no opposition to his sweeping reforms in government administration. He abolished serfdom at the cost of estranging his nobility; he recodified the laws to the horror of the conservatives; he established educational and charitable institutions on revenues acquired from church wealth which he confiscated and nationalized in spite of papal opposition; he further embroiled himself with Rome by his Edict of Toleration, which granted religious freedom to Protestants and Greek Catholics. Finally, he fostered industry and trade by encouraging manufacturing, destroying large monopolies and prohibiting emigration.

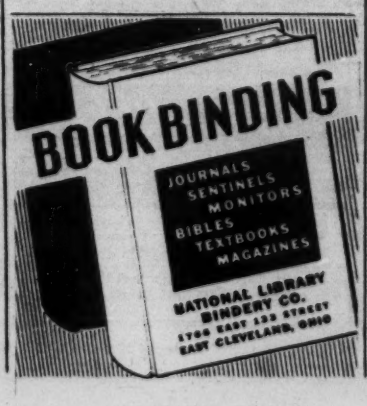
Despite the leavening influence of the astute Chancellor Kaunitz, Joseph's foreign policy was violent and crude. Humiliated by Frederick II of Prussia, who leagued most of the German princelings against him in the Fürstenbund of 1785, defeated in trying to enforce his reforms on the Austrian Netherlands, and practically forsaken by his Russian ally in a disastrous war with Turkey, Joseph dragged out the last months of his ten-year reign in physical and mental anguish.

The essence of Padover's work on the Josephan epoch is embodied in the two and one-half page introduction wherein the reader is informed why "Joseph II must be considered one of the heroes of human enlightenment." In elaborating this thesis with apparently documentary evidence which is often prolix, the author makes Joseph appear more a well-meaning blunderer than a hero. The reader is left with portraits of Frederick of Prussia and Catherine of Russia which seem carefully limned to obscure any favorable traits of character.

On the whole the book is instructive, if repetitious, and authoritative, thanks to the profusion of contemporary correspondence which weaves throughout the pages of the exposition. There are few footnotes, however, and the reader must rest content with the statement introducing the bibliography that "part of this book is based on material found in the Vienna archives." The bibliography itself is ample, showing a generous acquaintance with foreign sources. About twenty of the 170-odd works cited are in English.

On March 15 Scribner will publish the third and fourth volumes of "Marlborough: His Life and Times," by Winston S. Churchill. In these two volumes Mr. Churchill continues his living tapestry of English history under six sovereigns and brings the life story of his famous ancestor down to the events following the battle of Blenheim.

The long-awaited Autobiography of John Hays Hammond, which Farrar & Rinehart are bringing out, will be published on Mr. Hammond's eightieth birthday, March 29. It will be illustrated, and is in two volumes.



A Record of Arctic Tracks

To the North, by Jeannette Mirsky. New York: Viking. $3.75.

A VOYAGE OF ARCTIC discovery three centuries before the Christian era is the starting point for Miss Mirsky's history of arctic research, which traces the tracks of polar explorers up to the assault of the submarine Nautilus upon those icy ramparts.

Pytheas's northern voyage is interesting because of its time rather than its accomplishment. After all, the Greek navigator's encounter with a frozen sea which could "neither be traversed on foot nor by boat" was more of an obstacle than a discovery in the minds of the tin and amber merchants of Massilia.

The far-roving Norse sea warriors likewise receive their historical due. But not until the British and their Dutch imitators began to seek a shorter northern route to far Cathay does the story of arctic exploration reveal its real importance.

These later voyages yielded undreamed-of wealth. Close to $90,000,000 is the author's statement of the riches which these enterprises brought to the seventeenth-century merchants of Holland in the sale of furs and whalebone. The fruitless search for the Northwest Passage likewise extended trade in arctic pelts.

Entry of the British navigators into the scene gives suddenly greater impetus to this record of human achievement. The deeds of Hudson and Baffin, Frobisher and Davis make an inspiring story.

Two things stand out clearly. One is the tremendous human toll exacted by the determination of men to penetrate the frozen wilderness. The other is their persistent ability to profit by each succeeding failure.

How well they succeeded in this latter respect is vividly disclosed in Miss Mirsky's account. "A hundred years passed," she observes, "blundering, groping years, from the time when Parry first pulled a handcart across Melville Island to the time when Stefansson deliberately set about proving his theory of 'living off the land.'"

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, it would seem, accomplished his purpose and explained it all in his book about the friendly arctic. But many explorers still remained skeptical of the North's friendliness. Amundsen regarded the Canadian explorer's theory as dangerously misleading to younger adventurers in the North. Yet in a recent account of the Watkins expedition to Greenland we read of a young explorer, caught in a tight spot, sitting down to solve the problem with the help of Mr. Stefansson's book.

Miss Mirsky has succeeded in clarifying rather than creating arctic controversies. And with obvious impartiality. In the Cook-Peary case, recently revived by a British historian, Dr. Cook's fine antarctic work in the Belgica, and as ethnologist in an early Peary expedition, wins warm recognition. But he is dismissed as a highly imaginative story-teller.

A series of heroic failures is the author's view of many fruitless quests which strew the arctic trail. The mysterious disappearance of Sir John Franklin was probably the greatest. And nothing since the fate of Franklin grips popular interest so much as the story of Andrée and his balloon.

Thirty years elapsed before the arctic yielded up the written and photographic records of Andrée's fatal quest. Not until then did those who scoffed at his strange undertaking learn by what slender margin it missed success.

The book is a splendidly compiled record, enriched in part by the exact words of those who carved their careers across frozen terrain. It is adequately enlarged by Miss Mirsky's unbiased interpretation.

Of the scores of books written on the subject, this one unquestionably is the most useful as a reference history of arctic exploration up to the present time.

H. T.

DOCTOR THINKRIGHT

By Clarence Hawkes

"Almost anyone who reads this little book should be genuinely comforted by it. Should be helpful to many in shaping a better course through life."

—VASH YOUNG, New York

$1.50

THOMAS Y. CROWELL COMPANY
393 Fourth Avenue, New York

If you are a

TEACHER

You will find both inspiration and help in The Christian Science Monitor. Two pages weekly of special interest to educators. The daily news and feature pages—accurate, complete and unbiased—form an invaluable supplementary text in current history, civics, geography, economics, literature.

Read

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Use the Coupon Below *Daily*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor for the period checked below. I enclose remittance:

Name.....

Address.....

Price of regular Monitor subscriptions:

- ☐ 1 month $0.75
- ☐ 3 months 2.25
- ☐ 6 months 4.50
- ☐ 1 year 9.00

The Wednesday Issue only, including the Magazine Section:

- ☐ 1 year $2.60
- ☐ 6 issues ..... .25 M-32

White House Pig

MR. EDWARD S. SCHMID, proprietor of Schmid's Emporium of Pets in Washington, once sold a pig that slept in the White House.

That is only one of the many claims to fame that belong to the genial owner of the unpretentious establishment where notables have been buying their pets and pet accessories for nearly half a century.

On the top floor of his combination home, store and factory, Mr. Schmid has a collection of autographed photographs and of letters from various high personages that would catch any collector's eye. The stories he can tell about these people are even more arresting.

Only a few weeks ago, the postman brought Mr. Schmid a letter from Mrs. Grace Coolidge in her own handwriting, promising him that his shop will be near the top of her calling list if she ever gets to Washington again.

The pig that slept in the White House was one that Quentin Roosevelt bought in Virginia and carried home in a sack. After it had spent one night in the mansion, the boy's mother put her foot down and said he could not keep it. Quentin took it to his friend, Mr. Schmid, and asked if he would buy it. He explained he had paid $1 for it and felt Mr. Schmid might give him $1.25 for his trouble. As a joke, Mr. Schmid put the pig in his show window with a placard, "This pig slept in the White House last night. Price, $3.50." In no time at all, a customer came along.

"Quentin almost lived here for a while," Mr. Schmid says. Quentin borrowed many of Mr. Schmid's birds and animals and kept them at the White House until he tired of them. He had an armadillo walking around the stately halls for a time.

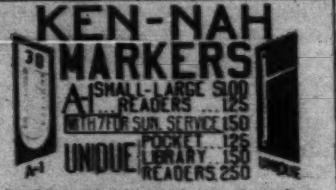
Quentin arrived at Schmid's shop at 4 o'clock one snowy morning in an attempt to find out just how early the pet store man began his chores. Asked how he slipped by the White House guards at that hour, he replied, "Oh, they were all asleep."

Returning from vacations, the boy instructed the driver to stop at the pet store before he went home to see if anything new had come in.

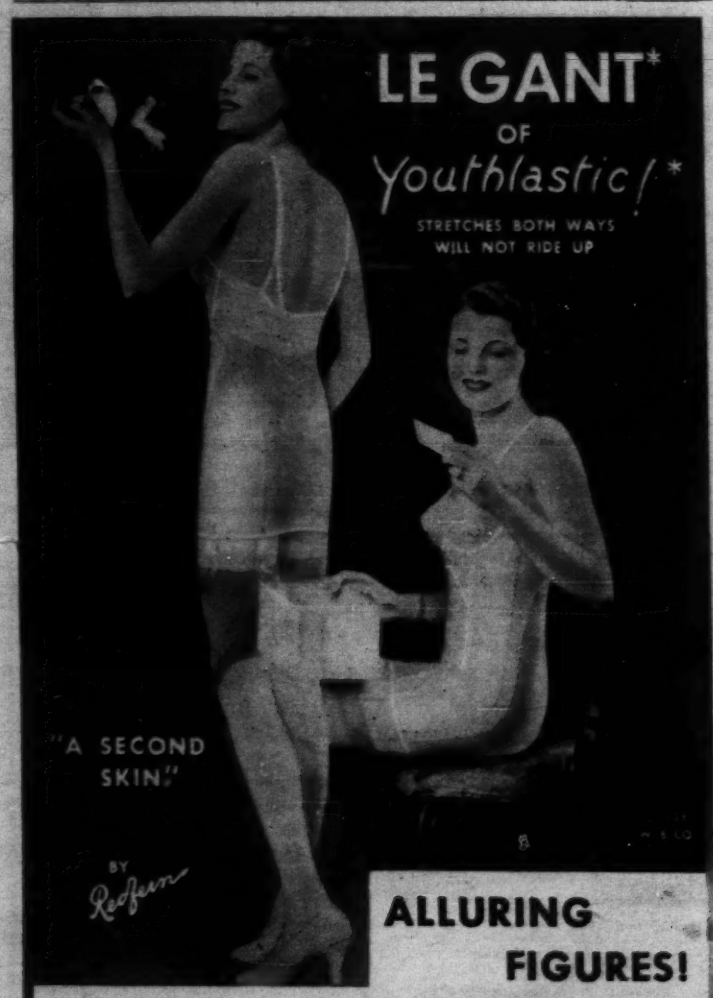
On Mr. Schmid's wall is a framed letter from Quentin's father saying, "I shall never forget how all of the boys, and especially Quentin, used to enjoy your store." Beside it, inclosed in a glass case, is a carved cane presented to Mr. Schmid by Quentin and Archie Roosevelt on May 28, 1907.

Mr. Schmid has autographed pictures of President Coolidge and President Hoover, as well as of "Ike" Hoover, who spent many years as chief usher at the White House. He, himself, bears a facial resemblance to former President Taft, for whom he has been mistaken.

KEN-NAH MARKERS



Marking set with each set of markers
ERNEST MENARD KENNA
1324 Taylor St. San Francisco, Calif.



ALLURING FIGURES!

The soft, alluring curves of youth are yours with Le Gant. Its patented woven Youthlastic softly holds and molds. Youthlastic gives the freedom of elastic with the control of cloth.

A "TwoWay-OneWay" back on Le Gant for maturing figures gives added control so they, too, can have the figure of youth.

Frequent washing lengthens the life of Le Gant. Look for the label "Le Gant of Youthlastic."

Style illustrated, $13.50

Girdles and Corselettes, $5 to $35, at the Better Shops

Write for booklet of Le Gant of Youthlastic

*Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. The Warner Brothers Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

Photo from Soldelman Syndicate

HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS BY NIGHT

Glass Houses

PEOPLE BECAME "glass-conscious" from their trips to the Century of Progress, it has been discovered by manufacturers in Chicago. Iowans, Nebraskans and Georgians want to know how to get those gold fish sandblasted in glass above the bathtub, whether lavender brick glass is practical for walls in the dining room, and how much it will cost to have a kitchen wall in glass appearing like a fresh version of marble.

Such inquirers are given an additional "push" by the federal modernization campaign. They are encouraged to repair the old home, put in another bathroom, or "fix up" the worn-out walls. The ideas they carried home with them from the fair, plus the urge to go ahead and modernize, are beginning to materialize, according to glass-making firms, which are totaling the results of two summers of display on the fair grounds of glass houses and new uses of glass on the interiors.

Though glass as a substitute for brick, wood and stone in the outer walls of homes is still in the experimental stage, colored glass bricks are being used in walls for new filling stations, garages, sections of walls in factories, and in corridors of institutions where a maximum amount of light is desired, it is reported at glass firms.

A new type of opaque glass slab is now used for revamping old store fronts. New counters in restaurants, table tops and other fixtures are blossoming out in a glossy finished glass, designed in patterns similar to marble. The same type is used in homes for walls and ceilings in bathrooms and kitchens.

Thousands of persons who traveled up stairs and down in the model houses in the Home Planning section of the fair, it appears, were not just investigating modern furniture or finding up-to-date ways of hanging draperies. Those glass-walled bathrooms captured their fancy, as is indicated by the requests for more information.

Walls and ceilings in bathrooms are possible in this polished, vitreous slab material in an emerald-agate, a walnut, royal blue agate, a two-toned sand-blasted black and other pastel shades. Some of the latest bathrooms, it is said, have walls combining glass strips with mirror, or a wainscoting of colored glass with a horizontal strip of mirror above it. Fireplaces are framed with glass or mirror with mantels above them in the opaque streaked patterns.

1935
SEED ANNUAL

Just off the press. 180 pages with 20 pages in full color featuring rare Seeds, Bulbs and Plants—many fine new varieties introduced by us for the first time this year.

For over 38 years garden lovers have endorsed the High Quality of our seeds.

Seed Annual free upon receipt of coupon below

Stumpp & Walter Co
132 CHURCH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Branch Stores:
White Plains, N. Y. Newark, N. J.
Stamford, Conn. Englewood, N. J.
Hempstead, L. I.

Stumpp & Walter Co., New York City Dept. C.
*Please send me 1935 Seed Annual—free.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

PAUL VANORDEN SHAW is instructor in history and lecturer on Latin-American affairs in Columbia University. He has recently returned from visits to Cuba and Mexico. A frequent contributor to the Monitor, he was the author of an article entitled, "Behind the Revolutions in Cuba," which appeared in the Magazine Section for Feb. 14, 1934.

KEES VAN HOEK is a Dutch journalist who makes a specialty of interviewing leading statesmen of various countries.

HORACE FLATHER for some years has been the Monitor's correspondent in Cape Town, South Africa.

PHYLLIS LOVELL continues her series of interviews with eminent British women. These articles are appearing in alternate numbers of the Magazine Section.

JOHN PELL is president of an investment counsel firm in New York City, a contributing editor of the North American Review, and author of a life of Ethan Allen.

MARY BURT MESSER, who lives in California, contributed a poem to the Magazine Section for March 14, 1934.

HAZEL CROW EWELL, painter and lithographer, recently returned from a sojourn in Mexico with a folio of sketches, of which several are reproduced in this number. She is widely known in Chicago art circles.

Stability

Founded 99 years ago, the Northern Assurance has attained an enviable record for reliable service and prompt and equitable adjustments. A world-wide diversification of business is an important factor in its strength and safety.

There is a Northern Assurance policy of insurance for every property hazard—Fire and allied forms, windstorm, automobile and personal property.

Ask us for the name of the Northern agent in your city.

It is wise to insist that your insurance be placed with the

NORTHERN
Assurance Co., Ltd.
80 John Street, New York
175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago
114 Sansome St., San Francisco

International TRADE DIRECTORY

Manufacturers' Agent

Warren Trading Co.
22 PREESONS ROW, LIVERPOOL, 2, ENG.
Agents for British Manufacturers of COPPER Rivets, Nails and Tacks. STEEL cut Tacks, Blued and Tinned.
INSULATED STAPLES
Shipping regularly to Australia, South America and other parts of the world.
We invite your enquiries.

Advertising rates for the International Trade Directory and other information will be given gladly upon application to any of the advertising offices of The Christian Science Monitor.

Motor Oils

ASEOL
High Quality Lubricating
GREASES
Cold, Heat and Water Resisting
For all Industries, Automobiles, Railways, Electric Power Stations, etc.
MOTOR-OILS
Adolf Schmids Erben
LIMITED
Established 1884 Berne, Switz.

BLUE RIDGE LANDSCAPE
A Countryside View in Virginia.

Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

Virginia, Inspirer of Men

By Nancy Barnhart

VIRGINIA! THERE'S power in the very name. Put it in a song and the song lives; "Carry me back to ole Virginny"; "In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia"; "Nowhere the roses bloom so sweet as in Virginia." There is no resisting this charm.

Put a drop or two of Virginia blood in an otherwise northern or western American family, and they will say they belong to the F. F. V. (First Families of Virginia) as long as the memory remains.

Write "Virginia Ham" on a menu card in any ordinary restaurant anywhere in the United States, and immediately faces will begin to brighten and mouths to water. It may be prairie-bred pork, baked in Jersey, but it calls itself Virginia ham, and the appeal goes home just the same.

Take ship from the harbor of New York, southward to the Old Dominion. As the towers and ramparts fade away into the background, and the vessel glides smoothly through the water, you will feel your shoulders relax and your cares slip off. For there is a soothing, caressing something in the air all around you. It is the sound of southern voices. "Miz Walker, I do declare!" "Yes, ma'am." "How's Miss Emily?" "Sure enough, headin' for Norfolk."

To make your happiness complete you should manage somehow to have a relative to meet you at the dock in Norfolk. Virginia ancestors are all very well, if one is visiting the Old Dominion to browse among antiquities, but a modern relative is simply ideal for getting about and seeing present-day Virginia. There are beautiful smooth roads to drive along. There are astonishing bridges thrown across the great estuaries of the rivers that give the Tidewater country its name. There are broad fields of cultivated land on every side; the air is mellow, with a softness that defies description.

But the glory of Virginia today, as yesterday, lies not so much in her material aspect, as in a certain quality of idealism, of inspiration. What but inspiration could have brought the young Patrick Henry from his backwoods haunts to the House of Burgesses in Williamsburg to frame in burning eloquence the grievance of a nation? What indeed but inspiration could have sent the Virginia-born Lady Astor to England to take her seat in Parliament? What but inspiration would wing Admiral Byrd to the south pole on his voyage of scientific discovery? What but this same influence could have called out the bounty of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to create anew the heart of colonial Virginia in Williamsburg?

The source of this happy faculty lies far back in the history of the country. For, as it often happens with children, the character of the different colonies in North America was quite pronounced at an early age, and Virginia was no exception.

A contemporary portrait-sketch of these lusty infants gives their picture: "If New England be called a Receptacle of Dissenters, and an Amsterdam of Religion, Pennsylvania the Nursery of Quakers, . . . North Carolina the Refuge of Runaways, and South Carolina the Delight of Buccaneers and Pyrates, Virginia may be justly esteemed the happy Retreat of true Britons and true Churchmen."

So here, then, lies the secret of her winsomeness. Unlike the other colonies, which stressed so constantly their separateness from the mother country, Virginia looked affectionately back across the water, kept the ties of mutual interest always warm, and delighted in every contact with home. Naturally there flowed out to her a wealth of approbation and attention. Naturally the appropriations sent for her public buildings were generous.

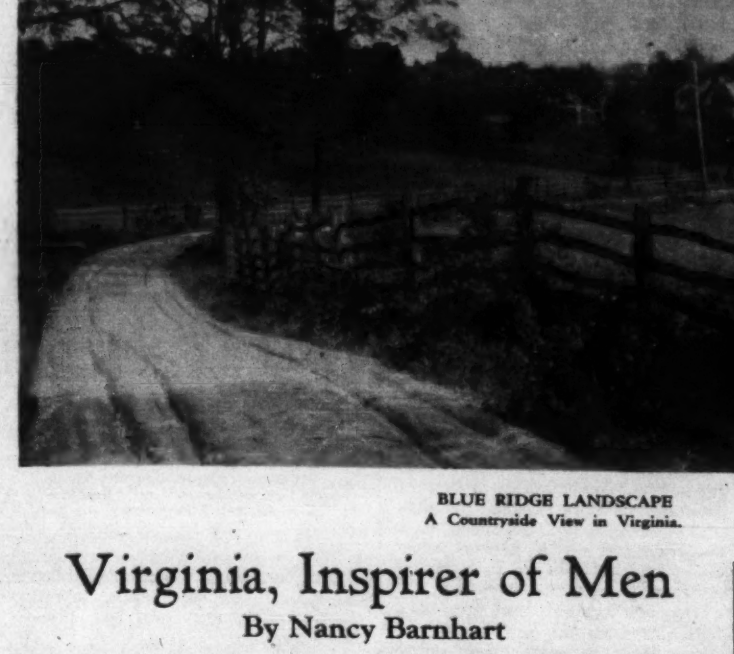
The colonial planters were just country cousins to the gentlemen farmers in England. And yet as the life developed on the broad plantations of Virginia there came gradually a realization of the great value to humanity in this new offshoot of the Anglo-Saxon race. Though holding tenaciously to the British traditions, the doctrine of personal liberty, free speech, and the rights of property, these country cousins saw new meanings in the ancient doctrines. And when the time came for the colonies to band together and erect a new nation founded on a broader conception of human rights, to whom did they turn for leadership, for statesmanship, for generalship? To these same Virginians, trained in a world outlook, poised through contact with the older civilization, and ready with an understanding of the old and a sympathy for the new.

Like tree-ripened fruit which falls at last, full of sweetness and goodness, Virginia gave up with a sigh her filial duties, and assumed the dignity of independence. Yet still, today, there lingers about her an old-world quality, a graciousness that could only come through the long practice of gentle thoughts and gentle ways.

15 PARLIAMENTARY HOME LESSONS *in simple Book Form* only $3.75

Send for Mary R. Plummer's simple method of mastering Robert's Rules of Order. No advance payment. Examine thoroughly, then send us $3.75 plus postage as payment in full, or return the books within 5 days.
Associated Authors, Dept. 15, 222 W. Adams, Chicago

Family Portraits
Restored—Reproduced
Have Them Reproduced Privately in
The Copley Prints
from old daguerreotypes, faded photographs, tintypes, snapshots, etc.
Send for Free Portrait Circular
CURTIS & CAMERON
Dept. CS. 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston



● Many men and women rejoice in the regular appearance of an annuity check from the American Bible Society. An income which can be counted on brings unspeakable relief and satisfaction.

In over eighty years of issuing annuities the American Bible Society has never once failed to send its checks when due.

The coming of each check reminds annuitants that ultimately they will be sharers in the indispensable missionary enterprise of making the Bible widely and easily available across the earth.

Send for the booklet "A Gift That Lives" which describes in a way easy to understand how you may assure yourself of a dependable income and at the same time share in an honored and worthy Christian service.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

WRITE FOR THIS BOOKLET

American Bible Society
Bible House, Astor Place, New York
Please send me, without obligation, your booklet CM-2, entitled "A Gift That Lives."
Name..... Denomination.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

HERE IS THE KEY TO NATURE'S TREASURES

IT IS FREE FOR THE ASKING *Send for it*

THE HENDERSON CATALOGUE is something more than just a list of things to sell. It is Romance; it is Mystery; it is the key to Nature's Hidden Treasures of Beauty and Happiness and of Health and Economy. Whether it be the vision of the Garden Beautiful with its profusion of beautiful flowers indoors and out-of-doors—or the thought of the Garden Bountiful with its wealth of fresh, crisp vegetables all of them your own, you will find them made possible by the Henderson catalogue.

This year's is the finest of all the long line of 88 annual catalogues—profusely illustrated; with its gorgeous color plates—with its infinite variety of flowers and vegetables, it will help solve your leisure time problem in the happiest and most profitable way.

★ *The Henderson Rebate Slip, which will be sent with every catalogue where the coupon in this advertisement is sent to us, will be accepted by us as 25 cents cash payment on any order of two dollars or over.*

FILL OUT COUPON AND MAIL

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 Cortlandt Street
New York City
Send me your 1935 Catalogue, together with rebate slip, as advertised.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....78

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 CORTLANDT STREET
NEW YORK CITY

"Security Through Pensions"

A Discussion of the Moral and Economic Aspects

Mr. Dennis writes:

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Although I cannot be considered a regular reader of The Christian Science Monitor, largely owing to pressure of time, on the frequent occasions on which I have read your publication I have always admired the soundness of the views advanced therein.

My admiration suffered a severe setback when I read the article "Security Through Pensions" (Dec. 12, 1934) by Paul S. Deland. I heartily agree with the sentiment that old-age pensions should form an integral part of the social legislation of any nation which holds democratic views and binds itself to Christian principles: but that such a measure would play a large role in solving the economic difficulties of our age implies ignorance or culpable disregard of the most elementary principles of economic science. The article is full of unjustifiable assumptions, false argument and untenable conclusions.

The writer, in judging the main cause of the depression to be oversaving and insufficient consumption, commits a grave error. Modern economic theory holds the depression to be due to a decline in the capital goods industries, not to inactivity in the consumption goods industries. This argument has been statistically substantiated by Leonard P. Ayres, who in his book "The Economics of Recovery" shows that during the eight prosperous years from 1922 to 1929 the production of the two classes of goods remained more nearly in equilibrium than in any other period of similar length before, and that in the United States, of those unemployed in the manufacturing industries (disregarding the estimated 5,800,000 in the occupations which provide services, since employment in this latter is dependent upon and a reflection of employment in the manufacturing industries) only 538,000 were providers of comsumption goods, whereas 5,860,000 were providers of capital goods such as building construction, ships, locomotives, machinery, etc., etc.

Employment in consumption goods industries is always remarkably steady, owing to the inelastic demand for foodstuffs and for the necessaries of life. The contention of the writer, therefore, that an increase in consumer purchasing power brought about by old-age pensions would bring recovery from the economic depression is untenable in theory and disproved in practice.

But even assuming that increased purchasing power in the hands of the recipients of old-age pensions would help us along the road to recovery, the argument of the writer can still not be accepted, since from an examination of the ways in which he proposes the money be obtained it is very uncertain whether the total demand for goods would be substantially increased.

A part of the revenue necessary for the scheme is to be raised by a sales tax: this, by raising prices, represents in effect a tax on the community, since those who do not receive pensions will not be able to buy so many goods at the higher prices prevailing.

The second item of revenue is contributions from those employed. This again is in effect a tax on the working population, since the money they can spend on goods will be reduced. The third item is revenue from present pensions systems. This is a still more obvious case of mere transference of purchasing power with no increase in the total.

The last item is of its nature very vague as regards the revenue expected from it: it represents in effect a calculation of the monetary value of the social advantages expected from old-age pensions. Here the writer blandly states that the revenue will be (in the writer's own words) *diverted* from crime cost, doles or relief appropriations, eliminations of poorhouses, etc., thus merely representing a transference of purchasing power; and then he goes on to uphold this scheme as a method of increasing total buying power by such dimensions as will bring back prosperity.

The economic arguments of the writer are, therefore, in my opinion, fallacious and untenable, but I would like to repeat my early remark that the extreme probability that such a social reform will not bring the economic advantages expected from it, does not in the least wise detract from the need for the early introduction of such a necessary social measure in your country. Even if it can only be effected in the main by transference of purchasing power, as I have endeavored to show, this realization should not cause its abandonment—for in this case, considerations of human kindness must override those of purely economic significance.

The article is, to my mind, evidence of the confusion which is apparently widespread in the United States, between things economic and things humanitarian and socialistic, in the course of which confusion economic arguments are enlisted as moral support for necessary social reforms. It is for this reason that I, a British admirer of the American sense of social justice, yet a modest student of economics withal, write this letter as a mild protest against this misuse of economic science which, perhaps unfortunately, has no claim to a morality nor is a seeker after moral values.

HAROLD N. DENNIS
Exeter, England.

Mr. Deland replies:

Harold N. Dennis, Esq.
Exeter, England.
Dear Sir:

I am gratified to find in your letter criticizing the economics in the article on Pensions in the Monitor Magazine Section of Dec. 12 your strong and repeated appreciation of the humanitarian objectives which are primary while the economic considerations are only a theory to that end.

However, your closing words protesting "against this misuse of economic science which, perhaps unfortunately, has no claim to a morality nor is a seeker after moral values" seems to offer a common ground for discussion.

It is self-evident that any theory worked out on a given set of facts ceases to apply when component factors change as they do so radically in this rapidly moving world of labor-saving automatic machines. Economic theories cannot be made to apply unless the human factor is taken into consideration. Therefore to me sound economics do have a moral responsibility, for the people must work and eat.

Economic theories are to a large degree based on and controlled by financial theories. The extent to which some of the so-called orthodox financial theories and practices are workable today under the new condition is highly questionable. As I pointed out in my article, Professor Fisher said, "There are only 18 men in the world who understand the real meaning of money." General Hugh Johnson, recent head of the NRA, in an article in the Saturday Evening Post said, "I have yet to meet the man—and diligently have I sought him—who really knows, with even passable certainty, anything worth while about money."

We can differ with these men only to a degree. If their statements are acceptable, it is surely important that we all keep an open mind on this important subject of money, and not allow ourselves to become dogmatic, if we are to improve our economic system.

Your objection to oversaving and underconsumption as a main cause of the depression is an interesting point to discuss because there are many views on this. Even economists disagree.

It is agreed by many that in the United States we are overcapitalized and overcapacitated, at least temporarily. We have billions of dollars idle in the banks. We have great idle productive capacity. You refer to the idleness of capital goods production and imply that the ordinary consumer is not a factor in this. You mention specifically, under capital goods, building construction, ships, locomotives, machinery, etc. The makers of every piece of machinery, no matter how large, I am sure you will agree, are dependent on the ultimate individual consumer whether that individual buys a pair of shoes or an automobile. What does it profit the General Electric to make a giant generator unless enough people, even those in remote sections, can install electric equipment and buy electric current?

The whole industrial, financial and social structure today is so closely interwoven and interdependent that the problem must be considered as a whole. Years ago each family was an independent source of supply unto itself. The individual farmer dug a cellar, built a wall of stone, constructed a house of hand-hewn timber, tilled the fields, raised sheep, spun wool, made clothes; but today we are all a part of a complex system and the problem is to make that system function for all.

Of course we realize that there is a wide difference of opinion on the Townsend plan and any other pension plan. But all these plans should be explored to find a solution to a problem that has developed under a system that obviously needs some radical readjustments.

When the Federal Reserve System was adopted in 1912 many leaders said it would ruin business and the nation. Today the banking reforms, started then, are going much further, so the old order changes. My article did not intend to convey the impression that any pension plan would do more than play a part in the readjustment.

In another paragraph you say, "The contention that an increase in consumer purchasing power by old-age pensions would bring recovery from the depression is untenable in theory and disproved by practice." Of course it is impossible to have "disproved the claim, by practice," for pensions on a scale large enough to be effective have never been practiced.

But again I should like to quote what I said in another part of the article, to wit, "The assurance of sufficient income would alter the habit of saving for old age and have an undetermined effect on the banking system. If the pension system were contributory, each person might know what to expect and have more to say about the disposition of his money, a larger part of which would go into consumptive channels instead of being tied up in productive enterprises as it is under the present system."

I quite agree with you when you say the plan is "mere transference of purchasing power." But by that I merely tried to stimulate thought on the whole subject. However, I did say, "In a rich nation like the United States, it is a paradox to have 17,000,000 persons unemployed or on relief rolls in the midst of plenty of men, money and materials." Apparently the production problem has been solved. Simply stated, then, the real problem now seems to be one of a more equitable distribution and adjustment to make everyone self-supporting and comfortable.

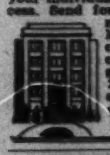
And really, I believe it is a desirable objective even if we have to revise some economic theories.

PAUL S. DELAND
Boston.

© William LaVarre from Gendreau, N. Y.
A JUNGLE MACAW
One of the Most Gaudy Denizens of the South American Continent. Photographed on William LaVarre's Brazilian-Guiana Expedition.

School of AUTHORSHIP

Learn the technique and practice of creative writing under personal direction of nationally known instructors. Competent training . . . based on your individual need. Let us help you gain success. Send for details of today's most successful and lowest priced writing course and FREE copy of Writer's Digest. Contains over 200 markets for writers in each issue.



WRITER'S DIGEST
22 E. 12th St., Cincinnati, O.

MAKE MONEY At Home!

EARN steady income each week, working at home, coloring photos and miniatures in oil. Learn famous "Koehne Method" in few weeks. Work done by this method in big demand. No experience nor art talent needed. Many become independent this way. Send for free booklet, "Make Money at Home."

NATIONAL ART SCHOOL, Inc.
3601 Michigan Avenue, Dept. 2403, Chicago, Ill.

THE DIARY OF SNUBS, OUR DOG

Picture book from strip in The Christian Science Monitor. Will delight every child and most grown-ups. $1.50 at book stores or direct plus shipping charge of 10c; 15c on Pacific Coast, or C. O. D. in U. S. A., including charges. Associated Authors Service, Dept. No. 14, at 222 W. Adams, Chicago.

THE FINEST, safest cleanser you can get for all your cleaning

For bathtubs . . . for sinks . . . for pots and pans . . . for *all* household cleaning Bon Ami is the perfect cleanser!

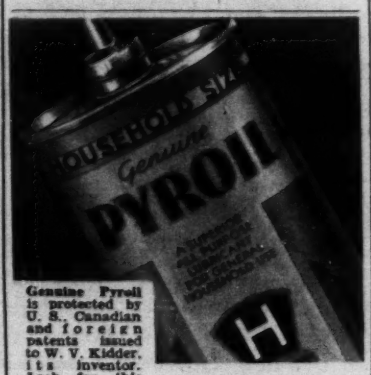
Bon Ami doesn't scratch, and gradually wear away surfaces, as gritty cleansers do. Instead, it leaves what it is used on smooth . . . unmarred . . . and *polished.*

To suit your taste, Bon Ami comes in a handy *Cake,* a sifter-top can of *Powder* or in a Deluxe bathroom package. All are the same pure, scratchless material.

BON AMI

. . . cleans quickly and easily
. . . doesn't dull the surface

Bon Ami Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.



Genuine Pyroil is protected by U. S., Canadian and foreign patents issued to W. V. Kidder, its inventor. Look for this signature on every can.

A highly concentrated, rust-resisting, friction-reducing oil for all home, office and shop uses.

NRA CODE

Genuine Household Pyroil is an unsurpassed lubricant and rust-resistant which greatly improves the operation of motors, sewing machines, vacuum sweepers, electric fans, cash registers, bicycles, roller skates, firearms and many other utilities and appliances. Reduces friction. Keeps the metal from wearing. Lessens noise and vibration. Also polishes. Try Household Pyroil today. Write for pamphlet. Mfrd. and Guar'd by Pyroil Co., W. V. Kidder, Pres., 599 LaFollette Avenue, La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Genuine **PYROIL** LUBRICATION PROCESS

MUSIC Playing Cards

possess a distinct educational value, as well as an appeal to those who like something new in the way of games, including solitaire. They are scientific, instructive and entertaining. These Grade "A" Cards come in attractive gold lettered double card box, with complete book of rules. The price is $1.85 per set of 105 cards, postpaid. Mail check or money order to

HARRIET R. BELLMAN
Inventor-Owner
MUSIC PLAYING CARD CO.
315 W. 97th St. (Agents Wanted) New York

SEEDLINGS EIGHT MONTHS OLD

Gold in Trees

A SHORT WHILE AGO an American gentleman visitor stated how much he was impressed with the latent wealth of Australia in the form of primary production, which had come under his notice while visiting each state in the Commonwealth. He publicly expressed his opinion that if the fact were made known in other parts of the world, it would result in people coming to Australia with their own capital to help develop the country.

On a previous occasion a member of the United States Forestry Department, while being shown around New South Wales, noticed some standing pinus insignus trees and made inquiry as to their age, and when he was informed, he was incredulous. However, the date of planting was certified, upon which the visitor remarked that it was inconceivable to him that these trees evidenced such a growth in ten years, as would require thirty years in any other country in which only softwoods are grown. He added that with such natural wealth, Australia had an exceptional opportunity if the planting of pines (softwoods) was pushed on. A wonderful trade in wood pulp is possible of being opened up in Australia, as the supply of softwoods in other parts of the world is rapidly diminishing; also the demand for wood pulp is increasing very rapidly for making artificial silk and 4500 other by-products, apart from the paper industry. Some of the world's daily newspapers use over twenty acres of timber daily.

The visitor's expressed opinions were not far from the truth. One of the most neglected industries in Australia is softwood cultivation.

To illustrate its possibilities are two stories. A small company commenced operations in Victoria and another company started in New South Wales. The latter has been in operation for three years and it has planted 1000 acres with pinus radiata. This company prepares its land, germinates its own seedlings, and the results are very successful. A germination of 90 per cent is obtained and seedlings are grown to a height of 2 feet during their stay of approximately eight months in the nursery. The rapid growth of the pinus radiata in all stages is attributed to the amount of sunshine enjoyed.

The Victorian company has grown pinus radiata 47 feet in height and 2 feet 9 inches girth in 8½ years. This is stated by experts to be a world's record growth, and everything points to equal success with the New South Wales company, as their trees have grown to 12 feet in height in the second season of growth. With this company's germination of seed the plant is visible to the full extent in fourteen days, and it is sown the same as any ordinary crop and in open nurseries. The time of germination of this seed is probably a record.

With reference to the future of pine afforestation, the New South Wales company is now able to supply 250,000 seedlings a year.

A test was carried out at Sydney, N. S. W., in 1927 by the Institute of Science and Industry from 102 tons of locally grown pinus radiata which gave a fiber only slightly less in length than Scandinavian spruce, recognized as the world's best.

From a test made of pinus radiata grown on the Victorian border by the South Australian Government under a scheme of 8-foot plantings, at the age of eight years, one acre of the trees was cut and weighed 100 tons, which produced 50 per cent pulp of first-class quality. The total cost of land, preparation and planting with pinus radiata will not exceed £15 per acre, which should give a return in eight years of £750 per acre.

Realizing that Great Britain will be faced with a softwood famine at a not-far-distant date, added to which the Inspector General of Forests for Australia stated that 5,000,000 acres of softwoods are needed for home requirements, whereas the existing area does not amount to 100,000 acres, it is quite apparent that there is an enormous scope for pine afforestation in the land of sunshine, where the return of profit starts in eight years from planting.

FRED F. SHEPHERDSON

Checks Coming In Regularly

"The checks have been coming my way regularly and average more than $150 apiece.* I owe all of my success to N. I. A. Copy-Desk training and wouldn't sell the working knowledge it gave me for one million dollars because to be able to write salable material thrills me beyond words."

Mrs. Violet J. Bostic
183 Second St., Idaho Falls, Idaho

**In a letter dated January 7, 1935, Mrs. Bostic says, "I have just had another story accepted by True Detective Mysteries. My first check in the New Year, for $181.52."*

What makes WRITING ability GROW?

For a number of years, the Newspaper Institute of America has been giving free Writing Aptitude Tests to men and women with literary ambitions.

Sometimes it seems half the people in America who are fired with the desire to write have taken advantage of this offer to measure their ability.

What the tests show

Up to date, no one that could be called a "born writer" has filled out our Writing Aptitude Test. We have not yet discovered a single individual miraculously endowed by nature with *all* the qualities that go to make up a successful author.

One aspirant has interesting ideas—and a dull, uninteresting style. Another has great creative imagination but is wofully weak on structure and technique. A third has a natural knack for stringing words together—yet lacks judgment and knowledge of human behavior. In each case, success can come only after the *missing links* have been forged in.

Here, then, is the principal reason why so many promising writers fail to go ahead. Their talent is one-sided—incomplete. It needs rounding out.

Learn to write by writing

NEWSPAPER INSTITUTE training is based on journalism—continuous writing—the sort of training that turns out more successful writers than any other experience. Newspaper-trained writers are numbered not by dozens but by hundreds.

One advantage of our New York Copy-Desk Method is that it starts you writing and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. Week by week, you receive actual assignments, just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily.

All your writing is individually corrected and criticized by veteran New York newspaper men—editors who have had years of experience "breaking in" new writers. They will point out those faults of style, structure or viewpoint that keep you from progressing. At the same time, they will give you constructive suggestions for *building up* and developing your natural aptitudes.

In fact, so stimulating is this association that student members often begin to sell their work *before* they finish the course. We do not mean to insinuate that they skyrocket into the "big money," or become prominent overnight. Most beginnings are with earnings of $25, $50, $100 or more, for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

Let us tell you more about the New York Copy-Desk Method. The informative booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," is free. Newspaper Institute of America, 1776 Broadway, New York.

Newspaper Institute of America
1776 Broadway, New York

Send me, without cost or obligation, your explanatory booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," as promised in The Christian Science Monitor, February 13.

Miss / Mrs. / Mr. .....

Address .....

(All correspondence confidential. No salesmen will call on you.) 69B435

The New Merriam-Webster

The Greatest Single Volume Ever Published

NEW FROM COVER TO COVER

A NEW CREATION

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY *Second Edition*

Greatest of the Famous Merriam-Websters

Just completed—a great, new Merriam-Webster that supplies the KEY to the vast fund of NEW KNOWLEDGE created during the past twenty-five years. It opens up for you all the cultural and practical knowledge of this eventful era. Every subject in the whole range of man's knowledge comes within its scope. Modern science and culture in all their branches are made accessible to the general reader. It covers a larger number of subjects than has ever before been contained in any single volume. It is a source of reliable, up-to-date information on every interest of intelligent men, women, and children.

The Most Authoritative Staff of Editors Ever Organized

The leaders in every field were selected to prepare the material for the new Merriam-Webster, under the leadership of William Allan Neilson, President of Smith College, as Editor in Chief. 207 of the world's leading experts formed the staff of Special Editors. Representative of the entire staff are Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Law School, Harvard; Joseph Sweetman Ames, President of Johns Hopkins; Fiske Kimball, Director of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art; Milo Smith Ketchum, Dean of the College of Engineering, University of Illinois; Arthur T. Hadley, Late President Emeritus of Yale. The authority of the New Merriam-Webster is unassailable.

The Greatest Amount of Information Ever Put into One Volume

600,000 Entries—122,000 Not Found in Any Other Dictionary.
12,000 Terms Illustrated. Magnificent Plates in Color and Half Tone.
Thousands of Encyclopedic Articles Wonderfully Rich in Information.
35,000 Geographical Entries. 13,000 Biographical Entries.
Exhaustive Treatment of Synonyms and Antonyms.
Definitions Absolutely Accurate and Easy to Understand.
Thousands of Etymologies Never Before Published.
Pronunciation Fully and Exactly Recorded.
3350 Pages. New from Cover to Cover.
Cost $1,300,000.00.

Enthusiastically Acclaimed by Leaders of America

William Lyon Phelps, Professor Emeritus of English, Yale University: "The New Merriam-Webster is a work of which America should be proud."

Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of Government Emeritus, Harvard University: "I am overcome by its magnitude and completeness."

Hon. Arthur Capper, United States Senator, Topeka, Kansas: "It is a veritable storehouse of information. I have seen no finer publication of the kind."

Ray Stannard Baker: "I have been astonished to find what an entirely new world it reveals. It is the true abstract and epitome of the progress of the last two decades."

At Your Bookstore or Stationer's or Write For Free Pamphlet

It is obviously impossible in such small space to give an adequate description of this epoch-making book. There are scores of striking features that cannot even be mentioned here. So that you may realize fully why the new Merriam-Webster is the greatest single volume ever published, we will be glad to send you without cost or obligation a most interesting and handsomely illustrated pamphlet containing full information, sample pages, and specimen color plates. Mail the coupon for this splendid pamphlet, or examine the New Merriam-Webster at your Bookseller's or Stationer's.

FREE Interesting Illustrated BOOKLET

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

Please send me without cost or obligation your illustrated pamphlet describing Webster's New International Dictionary, **Second Edition**—The new Merriam-Webster. (C.S.M. 2-13-35)

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

Can You Make SPOON-BREAD?

HERE'S A RECIPE FOR THAT DELICIOUS SOUTHERN SPECIALTY

. . . try it!

Virginia Spoon Bread

for Six

1½ cups white cornmeal
Boiling water
2 cups rich milk
1 teaspoon salt
3 eggs
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder

Scald the cornmeal with just enough boiling water to wet it thoroughly, without making it soft and mushy. Allow this to cool. Then add the salt and milk, a little at a time. Beat the yolks and the whites of the eggs separately. Add the well-beaten yolks to the cornmeal mixture. Stir in the baking powder, being sure to mix it through the batter. And finally, fold in the stiffly-beaten egg-whites. Pour into a shallow, buttered baking dish. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 350 to 375 degrees, forty to forty-five minutes. Serve immediately with a spoon from the dish in which the bread is baked.

. . . and there you are with a light hot bread that's *different*—and the very thing to serve—piping hot,—with a meat dinner.

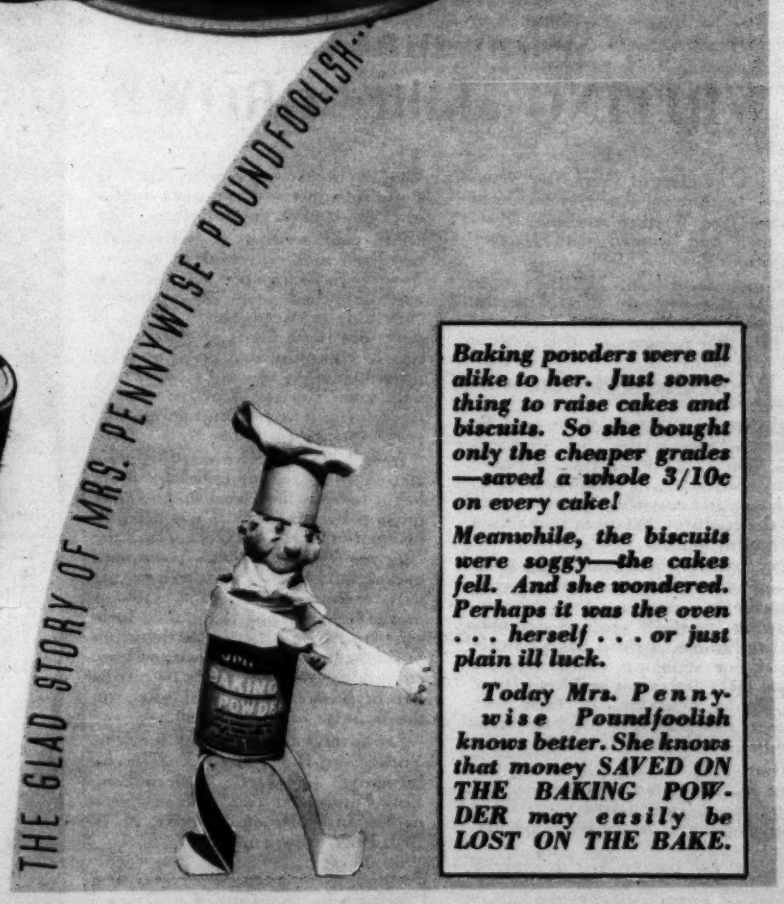
Hot breads particularly need a leavener which positively assures thorough uniform raising of the batter or dough, to produce delicate, even texture.

And Rumford, the all-phosphate baking powder, with its ideal two-to-one leavening action, does this to perfection.

Two-thirds of the leavening takes place in the mixing bowl. The mix is two-thirds raised when it is ready for the oven. The final one-third will not take place till placed in the oven heat. This means that, if you wish, you may mix the ingredients early in the day and hold in the refrigerator for later baking. You may even hold the mix over night,—a convenience that every busy housewife will appreciate. Breakfast muffins mixed the night before! Tea biscuits for the afternoon bridge mixed early in the day! There are many meal-preparation problems that this controlled two-to-one leavening action of Rumford can help solve very successfully. This remarkable action is scientifically controlled in the making of Rumford. Rumford undergoes 52 tests during manufacture in order to maintain the absolute uniformity of its two-to-one leavening. This is why Rumford-raised cakes, hot breads and pastries are so delicious, so even in texture.

And because it is a pure all-phosphate leavener, Rumford brings out all the fine, blended flavors of the good ingredients you use. Rumford cannot leave a bitter taste, even should you use more than is called for in the recipe.

Buy a can of Rumford and try it. Whether you are a beginner in baking, or an experienced cook, you'll find great satisfaction in the uniformity and thoroughness of Rumford leavening. Send us your name and address for a free helpful Cake Folder. Write to The Rumford Company, Executive Offices, Rumford, R. I.



Baking powders were all alike to her. Just something to raise cakes and biscuits. So she bought only the cheaper grades—saved a whole 3/10c on every cake!

Meanwhile, the biscuits were soggy—the cakes fell. And she wondered. Perhaps it was the oven . . . herself . . . or just plain ill luck.

Today Mrs. Pennywise Poundfoolish knows better. She knows that money SAVED ON THE BAKING POWDER may easily be LOST ON THE BAKE.

RUMFORD ALL PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER

THE PERFECT TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER